The New-York Times.

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1875.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary, and General Newspaper.

DEVOTED TO REFORM IN MUNICIPAL, STATE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

AS A FAMILY PAPER,

THE TIMES has always borne a very high reputation throughout the United States. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms. The paper has always resisted the communistic theories advocated by mischievous journals, and has opposed those attacks on the Family as the basis of society which are so frequently made, and which have led to so much misery and crime.

AS A POLITICAL JOURNAL,

THE TIMES will be devoted, as in the past, to a discriminating support of the Republican Party, while it reserves the right of expressing independent opinions upon the measures or policy of any Administration, or upon the course of any leaders. It belongs to no faction or clique within a party, and has never entered into any relations which were likely to imperil its perfect freedom. Its course is that of independence *within* the Republican Party, for in that way can the interests of the people be most efficiently served. Party government is essential to a constitutional country, and when journals profess to have "no party" it is usually because they have no principles. THE TIMES is faithful to the convictions and aims upon which the Republican Party was based, but it is not the mouthpiece of a clique. It was not originally established as an "organ," nor has it ever asked for or received any "favors" from the party with which it has been identified. It has supported the Republican Party in the past solely because it believed that party to be founded on principles of right and justice. But its support has been freely and impartially rendered, and it will never consent to serve as a mere instrument for registering the decrees of politicians.

Its course in reference to the Tammany Ring, at a time when all the other daily papers in New-York obstructed and discouraged its efforts, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. THE TIMES stood alone in demanding Reform from 1869 to the close of 1871, and there is no sincere and honest proposal for Reform, in any branch of the Government, which will not henceforth be heartily supported by THE TIMES. But it will not conspire in assisting ambitious politicians or demagogues to reach power under false pretenses. It will not consent without remonstrance to see the revival of the worst features of Tammany rule under the names of new "Bosses." Already the people of New-York are threatened with that corruption of government, and even of justice, which did so much to render the former Tammany rule infamous. At the elections in November, 1874, Tammany triumphed in New-York State; and even on election day Mr. Tilden proved how unable he was to control his own followers. The ballots for the constitutional amendments were fraudulently canceled, an outrageous political murder was committed, and the forms of justice were grossly violated by John Kelly himself. Mr. Tilden never uttered a word of remonstrance against these proceedings, although he must have known perfectly well what was going on. Kelly is the real Governor of New-York State to-day, and if the Democrats should regain possession of the Federal power, men of Kelly's stamp would govern the nation and fill the public offices.

To all these great public scandals THE TIMES will be inflexibly opposed. It will endeavor to advocate truth and justice, and decline to surrender its columns for the use of leaders of any party. It will continue to advocate those measures by which the honor, the peace, and the prosperity of the nation can be best secured and promoted, and will constantly study the wants of the people, rather than the wishes of individual politicians. In pursuing this course it will simply adhere to the principles laid down in the first number of the journal, and which were thus set forth: "Upon all topics—political, social, moral, and religious—we intend that the paper shall speak for itself, and we only ask that it may be judged accordingly. We shall be *conservative* in all cases where we think conservatism essential to the public good; and we shall be *radical* in everything which may seem to us to require radical treatment and radical reform. We do not believe that *everything* in society is either exactly right or exactly wrong. What is good we desire to preserve and improve; what is evil, to exterminate or reform."

Started in September, 1851, THE TIMES has ever since been recognized as among the most successful, popular, and influential newspapers in the country. Two of its original proprietors still direct its policy, and, with greatly-increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of that public which it has endeavored faithfully to serve for upward of three-and-twenty years.

Its EDITORIAL COLUMNS will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from self-interested aims, political jobbery, or undue favoritism. It will represent the great body of the people, rather than any clique. On all subjects it will maintain an attitude of perfect independence. Its CORRESPONDENCE will be full and timely, and directed with special reference to the publication of the truth on all questions, and from all parts. Its REPORTS will be prepared with the utmost care. The LITERARY DEPARTMENT will be in thoroughly capable hands, and will present a full review of the literature, the fine arts, the music, and the drama of the day. The scientific and educational reports and articles are specially prepared by some of the ablest men in the country.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES includes, in addition to all the news, selected and original literary matter of the most varied and agreeable character. Special arrangements have been made to impart new attractions to this feature of the paper. Among the contributors of original stories or articles to this paper are Bret Harte, J. W. De Forrest, Thomas Hardy, Dutton Cook, William Black, and negotiations are being carried out with many other distinguished authors.

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HUDSON (N. Y.) WATER WORKS.

COMPLETION OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY—FIRE-ENGINES UNNECESSARY—STREAMS THROWN 175 AND 200 FEET HIGH BY THE PRESSURE FROM THE RESERVOIR ABOVE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The system of water works which has been in process of construction for this city for the past year has reached completion, and was subjected to a thorough test and an official inspection to-day before the representatives of various prominent insurance companies, and a committee from the National Board of Fire Underwriters. A very large body had assembled, notwithstanding the blinding snow-storm, to witness the experiments this afternoon. The water is pumped from the Hudson River, and forced to a reservoir at an elevation of over 300 feet, and from thence distributed throughout the city. The height of the reservoir makes the water pressure so great as to entirely dispense with fire-engines, as was shown by the experiments to-day. At a given signal seven hydrant streams were concentrated on the highest building in the city, the volume of water passing over the flag staff, 120 feet in height. Eleven streams were thrown simultaneously at various parts of the city to distances averaging 175 feet. Near the river, where the water pressure is greatest, the hydrants threw 200 feet. The tests were in every case of the most satisfactory character, and the insurance representatives were particularly pleased with the experiments, demonstrating, as they did, the remarkable protection the city now enjoys against fire. The works will compare favorably with those of any in the State, and the system projected on scientific plans stands a monument to the wisdom and liberality of the people, and the sagacious management of the Water Board.

OBITUARY.

TOM HOOD, AUTHOR.

A cable dispatch announces the death, in London yesterday, of Tom Hood, son of the late Thomas Hood, the well-known poet and author. The deceased was comparatively a young man, not having completed his fortieth year. He was born at Lake House, Wanstead, Essex, Jan. 19, 1835, and was educated at University College School, South Grammar School, and Pembroke College, Oxford. At an early age he displayed literary ability of a high order. His first work, *Pen and Pencil Pictures*, was written at the age of nineteen. In 1861 other works from his pen were published, including *Quips and Cranks* and *Daughters of King Daher*. These were followed by *Loves of Tom Tucker and Little Bo Peep, Rhyming Rigmarole, Vere Vereker's Vengeance, Captain Masters' Children*, and *Jingles and Jokes for the Little Folks.* Among other novels which he wrote are *A Disputed Inheritance, Golden Heart, Money's Worth*, and *Love and Valor*. He was the author of several books for juveniles, and he illustrated his father's comic verses *Precocious Peggy*. He also contributed to various periodicals, and for the past nine years was editor of *Fun*.

S. B. W. M'LEAN, OF CINCINNATI.

S. B. W. McLean, an old citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, who served as Collector of that port under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and who for eleven years preceding 1870 was business manager and leading stockholder of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, fell dead of heart disease at his residence yesterday morning.

THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna announces the death of the Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria. He was son of the Archduke Charles of Austria, and was born July 29, 1818. His military rank includes General of Cavalry, Commander of the Fourth Army Corps, Colonel of the Fifty-first Regiment of Infantry, and Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Russian Lancers of Bjelgorod. He was also Commanding General in Moravia and Silesia. In 1854 he married the Archduchess Elizabeth, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph, Palatin of Hungary. She was the widow of the Archduke Ferdinand.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF STILL IN BERLIN—HIS CONFIDENCE IN A PEACE OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, who has been sojourning here for several days, had a long, final interview with Prince Bismarck to-day, after which he took his departure for St. Petersburg. During Prince Gortschakoff's stay here, in a private conversation, he expressed his confidence in the maintenance of the peace of Europe for many years.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH MEXICO—COUNT VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Negotiations are now in progress between the Governments of Germany and Mexico for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce.

The permission accorded to Count Von Arnim to take exercise for the recuperation of his health is limited to walks only. He is positively forbidden to ride.

THE ROUMANIAN TREATY QUESTION—TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY NOT TO BE IMPAIRED.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Prince Bismarck has assured the Turkish Minister here that the conclusion of direct treaties of commerce with Roumania will in no wise prejudice the political suzerainty of Turkey in that principality.

TESTIMONY OF THE EDITOR OF THE SPENER GAZETTE AGAINST VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The late editor of the *Spener Gazette* asserts than Count Von Arnim expressed the wish to enter into confidential relations with him, and furnish important communications and interesting papers for publication in that journal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXPLOSION IN A COLLIERY—FOURTEEN MINERS KILLED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A terrible explosion occurred in a colliery at Warren Vale, near Rawmarsh, West Riding of Yorkshire, to-day. Fourteen miners are known to have been killed.

OBJECTION TO A CODE BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A special dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from Berlin, says it is stated there that the British Government declines to comply with the proposal of Russia for the adoption of an international code on the basis of the negotiations of the Brussels Conference.

THE KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION TWENTY-FOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 21—5 A. M.—The total number killed by the explosion in the Warren Vale Coal Mine, Yorkshire, is twenty-four. Ten men have been rescued more or less injured.

SPAIN.

TRANSPORTS FOR SANTANDER PUT BACK TO SAN SEBASTIAN UNDER STRESS OF WEATHER.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Nov. 20.—Several steamships, with republican troops on board, which sailed from here for Santander, put back to-day in consequence of heavy weather. The supply of provisions in the city is short even for the usual inhabitants, and the unexpected return of these soldiers, who must be fed, causes much distress.

CONCENTRATION OF REPUBLICANS FOR OPERATIONS IN NAVARRE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Special dispatches from Spain to the *Standard* state that large reinforcements are going forward to Miranda, where the Republican Army is massing for active operations in Navarre and for the relief of Pampeluna. The Carlists are concentrating around Estella, under the command of Gen. Mendiri. The Basque battalions, with Don Carlos and Gen. Elio, are on the point of leaving Vera for Puente-la-Reyna.

PRISONERS SHOT BY CARLISTS.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—The Carlists have shot thirty-seven prisoners captured at Cavello.

ITALY.

MORE OF THE COMMORRISTI ARRESTED—THE PERUVIAN MINISTER TO THE VATICAN.

ROME, Nov. 20.—Fifty more persons belonging to the Commorristi have been arrested in Naples.

Señor Alvarez, the newly-appointed Peruvian Minister to the Vatican, has arrived in this city.

FRANCE.

LOUIS BLANC ADVISES UNION OF ALL REPUBLICANS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—M. Louis Blanc, who sits in the Assembly for the Department of the Seine, has issued a manifesto advising the union of all the Republicans in that body, instead of a coalition of the Centres, which he deems impossible.

M. Louis Blanc denies the right of the present Assembly to form a Constitution, as it was not elected for that purpose.

Every appeal to the voters shows that the country is at variance with the Assembly. It is absurd to ask a monarchist majority for republican institutions.

He points out the danger of a Second Chamber, which would become a weapon against the Republic. The prolongation of the present state of uncertainty only favors the Bonapartists.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONS IN SYRIA.

INVASION OF A MISSIONARY RESIDENCE BY TURKISH SOLDIERS—REMONSTRANCE BY OUR MINISTER, AND PLEDGE OF REDRESS BY THE GRAND VIZIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.—Mr. Boker, the Minister of the United States, recently received information that the residence of the American missionaries in Latakia, Syria, was invaded by armed force. He immediately called upon the Grand Vizier and had a long conversation with him on the subject of the outrage. The Grand Vizier said he was waiting for the report of the Governor of Syria, and could take no action until it was received. But he promised most positively that the Porte would give the United States Government full and complete satisfaction if wrong had been done.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE SHREWSBURY NOVEMBER MEETING—THE QUAIL WINS THE SHREWSBURY CUP.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The most notable event of to-day's racing at Shrewsbury was the contest for the Shrewsbury Cup, a handicap sweepstakes, which brought to the post a field of thirteen horses out of eighty-three subscribers. The race was won by The Quail, Pageant taking second place, and Lady Alice third. Before the start, the odds laid against the three placed horses were ten to one against The Quail, three to one against Pageant, and fifteen to one against Lady Alice. Pageant was made a favorite, owing to his success in the Brighton Autumn Handicap, which he won easily by two lengths, beating Lady Alice, who was third, by over four lengths. This victory entailed a penalty of 14 pounds, which was more than the gelding could carry and win. The following is a summary of the race:

THE SHREWSBURY CUP—Of 500 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstakes of twenty sovereigns each, half forfeit; entrance, three sovereigns, the only liability if declared by noon Tuesday, Nov. 3; winners extra; the second to save stake. Closed with eighty-three subscribers, forty-nine of whom pay three sovereigns each to the fund. Distance, about two miles.

Mr. Etches' b. m. The Quail, 6 years, by Thunderbolt, dam Fravalina; 91 pounds	1
Mr. Gomm's b. g. Pageant, 3 years, by Elland, dam Panoply; 104 pounds, (including 14 pounds extra)	2
Mr. Groucock's ch. f. Lady Alice, 3 years, by Trumpeter, dam Lady Palmerston; 91 pounds	3

INDIA.

THE COLLISION IN THE HOOGHLY—TWO MISSING BOATS HEARD FROM.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.—The two missing boats' crews of the ships French Empire and City of Edinburgh, sunk by collision at the mouth of the Hooghly, have been heard from. They landed on the coast lower down, and have arrived at Kuttack.

AUSTRIA.

DEATH OF AN ARCHDUKE.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—The Archduke Charles Ferdinand died to-day.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF ONE THOUSAND MARINES FROM SPAIN.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The Spanish mail steamer Isla de Cuba arrived here to-day after having disembarked a force of 1,000 marines at Santiago de Cuba.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF RECENT OPERATIONS—REMARKABLE ACTIVITY OF THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Official dispatches report the following incidents of the war:

A small band of insurgents entered the village of Cano on the 9th inst., but was driven out by the garrison, with the loss of one killed and one taken prisoner.

In the Central Department the insurgents attacked the encampment at Las Flores, and were repulsed.

On the night of Nov. 4 the rebels attempted to pass the Trocha, near Tower No. 29. A vigorous fire was opened upon them by the neighboring towers, and after a fight of three hours' duration, the assailants retired. Their loss is unknown.

The village of San Geronimo was attacked at night, on the 28th ult., by a strong force of rebels, who succeeded in burning the place.

In the Cinco-Villas jurisdiction the Spanish troops attacked a rebel encampment on the 10th, near Manicaragua. The enemy lost one killed and two wounded.

The Spaniards attacked a party of insurgents on the 3d, at a place called Canon, and drove them from their position, capturing five horses. On the following day the troops encountered the enemy intrenched in superior numbers, at Las Viajacas. A fight followed, lasting an hour and a half. Six of the rebels were seen to fall, while the Spaniards had three killed and four wounded.

An attack was made on the night of the 12th, by 200 insurgents on the village of Jumento, in the jurisdiction of Trinidad. The garrison made a brave defense, and the rebels were compelled to withdraw.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 20.—The report of the committee of bondholders, appointed at a late meeting of the Midland Rrailway, of Canada, recommends the necessary loan of three years' coupons. The report has been favorably received.

COMPLETION OF A NEW RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The Nashua and Rochester Railroad, just completed, opens a new route, via Worcester, from New-York to Portland, Me. Trains will commence to run on Tuesday from Worcester to Portland, and the formal opening of the road will take place Dec. 1, when, by invitation of the officers of the Worcester and Nashua Road, the City Government of Portland, the Board of Trade, and the most prominent citizens will visit Worcester and take part in the opening ceremonies.

THE WESTERN RAILROADS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 20.—The St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company to-day agreed to abandon their previous determination to withdraw the day accommodation passenger trains on the petition of a large number of business men in the Minnesota Valley, on condition that passenger fares by that train shall be at the rate of five cents per mile. If objection is made by any considerable number of people, or by the Railroad Commissioners officially, the train will be withdrawn. It is claimed that since the reduction of fares by the Railroad Commissioners this train has been run at a monthly loss of $1,500.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad is also understood to contemplate the withdrawal of the accommodation train between this city and Austin.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Snow fell to the depth of five inches in various parts of Maine yesterday.

The first snow of the season fell in New-Hampshire and Boston yesterday.

There are at present twenty-four patients in the Small-pox Hospital of Montreal. Four were admitted yesterday.

The ship Three Brothers will finish discharging her cargo at San Francisco next week, and will reload for Liverpool.

The trial of Joseph H. Taylor, for the murder of Robert A. Mackey, in Wilmington County, Del., began at New-Castle yesterday.

Isaac Butts, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Rochester, N. Y., and for many years editor of the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, died yesterday morning after a painful illness of two weeks.

The Faraday, Dacia, and Ambassador were in Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, on the 12th inst., awaiting suitable weather to proceed with laying the direct cable.

Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, has ordered an election in the Fourth Congressional District, Dec. 31, to fill the vacancy in the Forty-fourth Congress caused by the death of Hon. John W. Head.

A boy named Keelan was severely stabbed by a man named Stradley, in Turner & Co.'s shoe factory, in Wilmington, Del., yesterday. The boy got on Stradley's bench, and when ordered off spoke abusively, when Stradley cut him five times with a shoe knife.

A circular has been issued calling a convention of Congressmen in favor of the expansion of the currency and opposed to immediate resumption of specie payment, to meet in Indianapolis about the 1st of December. Both old and new Congressmen are included.

ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

JUDGE POLAND AND HIS ST. LOUIS INTERVIEWERS.

WHAT THE REPORTERS THOUGHT HE WOULD HAVE SAID HAD HE SPOKEN—NO CONFLICT APPREHENDED—THE COMMITTEE SILENT AS TO THE ARKANSAS "CASE."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Judge Poland arrived in Washington this morning, from Arkansas, and has had an interview with the Attorney General. He refuses to be "interviewed," and remarked laughingly that he would not speak to a newspaper man. He says while in St. Louis half a dozen reporters called on him and he saw them all at one time. He declined absolutely, to talk about Arkansas affairs, or to express any opinions concerning them. The reporters went away and invented conversations, putting in his mouth such language as each supposed he would have used had he spoken at all. The consequence was that a great variety of statements he never made, and opinions he never entertained, were attributed to him, and two opposite expressions were telegraphed East, and both were fabrications. One interviewer made him say Smith had a perfectly good case, and another that Smith had no case whatever. On some points, not connected with the merits of the pending "case," however, Judge Poland can be quoted. He does not fear any conflict of arms or bloodshed. Smith has no organization, and no means nor disposition to begin a military contest, and therefore non-interference by the Government will not be an occasion for violence. On the other hand, if the Government should recognize Smith, there would be no opposition offered to even the smallest company of United States troops, representing Federal authority. In any event, therefore, peace will remain unbroken. The committee had finished taking testimony last Saturday, and were ready to return, but waited at the request of Garland's people to hear further statements on their side. Finally, when Judge Poland found it necessary to leave for home, the documents were not ready, and Mr. Ward remained as a subcommittee to receive them. Before leaving, Judge Poland received a telegram from the Attorney General requesting him when he returned to take Washington in his route. There is a legal process under Arkansas law by which Smith can bring his case before the courts of the State for adjudication, and there is now the case of Brooks against Baxter pending in the State Supreme Court, which involves all the issues. What Judge Poland did not say, but what is the fact, is that the Smith party are not willing to go into court, as they know the decision would be adverse, and their claim that the courts have been organized to decide against them without regard to law or facts will be easily believed, because that is the Arkansas method of justice. But it is still improbable that there will be any Federal interference till Congress meets. Judge Poland gave no expression whatever of his opinion as to the legality of the new Constitution, or the right of Smith to be Governor of the State.

THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES STILL DECLINE TO INTERFERE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Cabinet session to-day continued nearly three hours. All the members, except Postmaster General Jewell, were present. The Arkansas matters were the subject under consideration. Attorney General Williams submitted telegrams from Senator Clayton and several State officers in Arkansas urging the recognition of the Smith party by the Federal Government, but the general opinion of the Cabinet was that since their last meeting nothing has occurred to alter the decision made at that time, namely, that the Government has not in it possession such information as would justify any interference with the controversy in that State.

ALL QUIET AT LITTLE ROCK—SMITH STILL INVISIBLE—DISPATCH FROM GARLAND.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 20.—Smith is still hidden. Peace and quiet prevail throughout the city. No arrests have been made.

Hon. Milton Sayler, of the Congressional Investigating Committee, arrived to-day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Gov. Garland, of Arkansas, telegraphs to Lowe and Archer, his counsel here, to-day from Little Rock, as follows: "All peace. No noise. No disturbance."

ANOTHER CATHOLIC PRIEST BECOMES A PROTESTANT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20.—Rev. Father Jacquemet's public renunciation of the Romish Church from a Protestant pulpit, and the announcement of his intention to enter the Presbyterian Church, are leading topics of discussion in religious circles here. The recalcitrant priest's statement having appeared in the morning papers, Archbishop Bayley writes a letter for publication, in which he says that Jacquemet was never formally received into this diocese, but was a poor priest with an injured reputation, whom he found to indulge in opium and other stimulants, for which reasons he refused him any position here, and sent him to the Trappist Monastery in Kentucky. When he came back from there the Archbishop says he refused to give him such a letter as would accredit him elsewhere, and that the letter which he did give him was such as to provoke inquiry into his character in any parish he should enter. In conclusion the Archbishop says it gives him no pleasure to expose or dwell upon the delinquencies of those who have professed to give themselves up to the service of God, whether they belong to the Catholic Church or not. "To use Dean Swift's simile," says the Archbishop; "the Pope seems to be very busy just now in weeding his own garden and throwing weeds over the wall, and I have charity enough to advise those who snatch at these weeds as eagerly as if they were good vegetables, that they are not wholesome nor good to eat." Father Jacquemet denies all imputations upon his good character, and asserts that he held an unblemished reputation in the Church. He exhibits letters written to him by the Archbishop inviting him to the archiepiscopal residence here, and to assist in service at the cathedral. Presbyterians have taken charge of him, and will send him to one of their colleges to perfect himself in the English language and to go through a regular training for the ministry.

ADDITIONAL MARINE DISASTERS BY THE STORM OF THE FIRST NOVEMBER.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 10.—In addition to the marine disasters by the storm of the 1st inst., before reported, the following are announced: Schooner Brigand, ashore; sloop Jane Nelson, leaking; sloop A. D. C., ashore; sloop Rose, ashore; the Manchester, ashore; the Defiance, ashore. The damage by the hurricane in Kingston is roughly estimated at £20,000.

In St. Catherine, St. Thomas Ye Vale, St. Dorothy, Clarendon, Manchester, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, St. Ann, and Metcalfe immense damage was done. Fields of provisions verging on maturity, together with those lately planted, have been wholly devastated, and numerous peasant houses were blown down. Desolation is spread over many districts.

At Metcalfe the schooner G. S. Cover, while lying at anchor, became a total wreck, having been driven ashore. Three persons were drowned. The schooner Challenger, of Falmouth, on her way to Kingston, met with the gale off the east end, lost all her sails, and, as darkness covered all the land, she drifted back below the port and got ashore, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Captain, and became a total wreck.

Reports from some sections say ground provisions will be scanty next year, and starvation is looked for.

In Port Morant Harbor every wharf was destroyed.

WASHINGTON.

THE REPORTS OF THE SUBORDINATE OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY—THE NEW SYSTEM OF GEN. BRISTOW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—There is a good deal of excitement among the subordinate officers of the Treasury on account of the new method of treating their reports to the Secretary. They find a most surprising departure from routine, and in several intances their productions have been returned for emendation and change when they have overstepped the bounds of their duty and made recommendations not in harmony with the Secretary's views. This has been going on very quietly, and no publicity was intended to be given to the matter, but it has finally leaked out. The ambitious essays of several officers have been badly "cut," and they have learned in a very convincing way that the department is not drifting, but that it is to be held firmly to a definite course which the Secretary will mark out for himself.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The project of erecting a new library building on Judiciary square, will be urged upon Congress again this Winter. More room for the Congressional Library is imperatively demanded, and its usefulness is already seriously impaired by its crowded condition. There is no doubt entertained that the library will sometime have to be removed from the Capitol building. Mr. Spofford says the proposed enlargement of the Capitol, by extending the central building 200 feet to the east, will afford room for the next fifty years of growth, but the proposed new building would need no enlargement for a century, and it is to be built on a plan admitting of indefinite extension when necessary. It is not proposed to remove all the books from the Capitol, but to leave there for the use of Congress a working library of 50,000 volumes.

THE SAFE CONSPIRACY.

The safe burglary trial has now lingered through four weeks, and will not perhaps conclude much before the end of the fifth. It attracts very little attention, and not much interest is felt in the case except by the friends of the various parties. The arguments have been thus far of no more than moderate ability, though it is expected that one or two of the closing speeches will be better.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ARKANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Judge Poland, Chairman of the Congressional Committee to investigate the Arkansas troubles, arrived here this morning, and had a conference with Attorney General Williams prior to the meeting of the Cabinet. He will call upon the President to-morrow, and leave for his home in Vermont to-morrow evening. Judge Poland states that the report of the committee will not be prepared until after the meeting of Congress, as all the testimony taken at different times by the various members of the committee has not yet been examined by the full committee, and it must be carefully looked into before the report can be prepared.

THE MESSAGE.

The President and Cabinet had an extended conversation on subjects to be presented for the consideration of Congress in the annual message. Facts to aid in the preparation of that paper were furnished to him by several of the members who have completed their reports, and additional data will soon be given by the other members respecting their several departments.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—1 A. M.—The temperature has risen in the North-west and thence southward to the Western Gulf coast, with clear or fair weather, southerly winds, and less pressure. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Southern States, with westerly winds and generally clear weather. Snow prevailed during the day in New-England, the lower lake region, Pennsylvania, and New-York, followed by clearing weather, lower temperature, and rising barometer. Generally clear weather prevails in the upper lake region, except near Lake Superior.

The Missouri River has fallen at Yankton. The Cumberland has fallen at Nashville. The Mississippi has risen at Helena and fallen at New-Orleans. The Ohio has risen at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally clear and cool weather, with south or west winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, clearing and colder weather, with south-west or north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For New-England, light snow, followed by clearing and colder weather, north or west winds, and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or clearing weather, a slight rise of temperature, south or west winds, and slowly falling barometer.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, partly cloudy weather, with south or west winds, slight changes in temperature, and light snow in Minnesota and Lake Superior.

For the canal region of New-York and Pennsylvania, the temperature will continue below freezing during the coming twenty-four hours.

A SNOW BLOCKADE FEARED IN THE WEST.

OMAHA, Nov. 20.—The recent snow-storm was much heavier on the overland route west of Cheyenne than here, and a snow blockade on the railroad is feared. The Western Union wires, prostrated temporarily by the severity of the storm, are again in good working order to California and Montana.

FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The first snow of this season in this section fell to-day to the depth of two inches.

SNOW-STORMS IN CANADA—DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Nov. 20.—Three inches of snow fell last night, and it is still snowing.

The steam barge Glasgow and the tow barge Lester went ashore at Morgan's Point in the snow-storm this morning. The Lester is full of water.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 20.—About four inches of snow fell here this morning. Reports from the west, east, and north show the storm to be general. The weather is mild and thawing.

The trains on the different railroads are on time.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1873.
3 A. M.	26°	35°	3 P. M.	33°	38°
6 A. M.	25°	35°	6 P. M.	31°	37°
9 A. M.	27°	38°	9 P. M.	29°	40°
12 M.	32°	40°	12 P. M.	27°	39°

Average yesterday..........37⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........28¾

NOT CHARLIE ROSS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 20.—It now appears that there was no truth whatever in the story of the finding of Charlie Ross in this city.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

REVIEW OF THE LEGAL PROGRESS OF THE CASE.

THE SEVERAL SUITS NOW PENDING AND THEIR RELATION TO EACH OTHER—ANOTHER APPEAL BY MR. BEECHER'S COUNSEL—THE PROSECUTION ACCUSING THE DEFENSE OF TRYING TO DELAY THE TRIAL.

In order to understand the present position of the Tilton-Beecher suit, and the movements of the counsel conducting the case on both sides, it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that there are four other suits pending which have arisen out of the controversy. There is a civil suit against Mr. Moulton for libel, brought by Miss Edna Dean Proctor, and a criminal case, in which Mr Tilton is indicted for maliciously libeling Mr. Beecher; also two criminal cases, in which Mr. Moulton is indicted for malicious libel, one indictment being for libel of Miss Proctor, and the other for libel of Mr. Beecher. All these cases, with the exception of the suit for damages brought against Mr. Moulton by Miss Proctor, are to be tried in the City Court of Brooklyn. The hearing of this case was yesterday set down for the first Wednesday in December; and in the case of Mr. Tilton's suit against Mr. Beecher, in which damages are laid at at $100,000, the trial day is fixed for the 8th of December next. All the cases referred to have a relative bearing upon each other, and a verdict in any one of them would of necessity exercise great influence upon the determination of all the rest. If the criminal suit against Mr. Tilton for maliciously libeling Mr. Beecher went against him, it would of course virtually put an end to his suit for damages against Mr. Beecher, and in case the suit brought by Miss Proctor for damages should be decided in her favor the effect would be to weaken very much Mr. Moulton's testimony as a witness against Mr. Beecher. in the Tilton-Beecher suit.

Such is the position of affairs at present, and with this view of the complications which have arisen out of the main question at issue, the action of the counsel on both sides can be more readily understood. When the case was called in the Brooklyn City Court last Wednesday Mr. Morris stated, on behalf of Mr. Tilton, that they were ready. Mr. Evarts, on behalf of Mr. Beecher, replied also that they were ready for trial so far as the production of witnesses and the attendance of counsel were concerned, but that they were waiting for the disposition of a question then pending. This was the decision on the appeal from Judge Neilson's ruling, which denied a bill of particulars of the times and places of occurrence of the facts which the plaintiff expects to prove as the gravamen of the charges made against Mr. Beecher. This decision has been rendered, and, though the counsel on both sides still profess to be ready for trial, the probability is that there will be a still further postponement of the hearing of the case, and that it will not come up before January. Circumstances might arise in the shape of legal technicalities which might possibly deter the hearing of the case to a later day.

Yesterday Mr. Beecher's counsel decided upon appealing to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the City Court at General Term, sustaining Judge Neilson, and this action on their part is regarded by the counsel for the prosecution as an evidence of their unwillingness to proceed to trial so long as they can avail themselves of any pretext for postponement. One of Mr. Beecher's counsel stated yesterday that there was no desire on their part to delay the trial; that, on the contrary, they were anxious it should be commenced on the day named. He believed such would be the case, as the appeal which they were about to make could be decided in time to take up the case on the day fixed for its hearing. In reply to the question as to whether it might not be important to have the criminal case against Mr. Moulton first decided, in view of the probability of a verdict in favor of Miss Proctor, so as to cast suspicion upon his credibility as a witness, he replied that he did not think Mr. Moulton's evidence at present was of sufficient force to render any such verdict necessary in order to weaken it. He repeated emphatically that there was no intention or desire on the part of Mr. Beecher that the trial should be delayed, and, speaking for his counsel, he believed they were still anxious to bring matters to an issue as speedily as possible.

Judge Fullerton, counsel for Mr. Tilton, was called upon yesterday, and in reply to the question as to the effect the recent decision rendered by Judge Neilson and Judge Reynolds would have upon the case, he said that if Mr. Beecher so desired it, his counsel could appeal from that decision to the Court of Appeals, and that this might result in the postponement of the hearing of the main question at issue. He was not then aware whether such an appeal would be made, but he had very little doubt the defense would do so, the object being to seek delay in bringing the case to trial. When asked if he considered that a postponement might be sought for the purpose of awaiting the probability of a verdict against Mr. Moulton in favor of Miss Proctor, in order to weaken his testimony against Mr. Beecher, he replied that it was by no means unlikely this view had been entertained. He believed that every legal technicality would be made available for the purpose of putting off the final issue as long as it could be done. When asked if a decision upon the appeal to the Court of Appeals in reference to the bill of particulars could be obtained in time to admit of the trial being commenced on the 8th of the next month, he said there was no difficulty in the matter if Mr. Beecher's friends were anxious to obtain it, as all such side issues arising out of the main case were heard every Tuesday. If, on the contrary, the object sought by the defense was to gain time, they could so arrange matters as to be able to show grounds for a stay of proceedings, when the time set for the hearing of the case arrived. He thought this action might be expected under the circumstances. In reply to the question as to the greatest length to which the trial might be postponed, he stated that from the present aspect of affairs he did not think it could be later than January next.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE YESTERDAY.

From inquiries made at the office of Messrs. Morris & Pearsall, in Brooklyn, it was ascertained that the following order was filed by them yesterday, in reference to the decision rendered by the General Term of the City Court:

At a General Term of the City Court of Brooklyn, held at the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, on the 19th day of November, 1874, present Hon. George G. Reynolds, Alexander McCue, Judges.

Theodore Tilton, plaintiff and respondent, *against* Henry Ward Beecher, defendant and appellant. The appeal from the order entered in this action on the 5th day of November, 1874, denying the defendant's application to compel the plaintiff "to deliver to the defendant's attorney a statement in writing of the particular times and places at which the plaintiff expects or intends to prove that any act of adultery or criminal intercourse took place between the defendant and the wife of the plaintiff, and of the particular times and places at which he expects or intends to prove that the defendant confessed any such act of adultery or criminal intercourse," having been heard at the General Term,

It is now, on motion of Morris & Pearsall, attorneys for the plaintiff and respondent, after hearing Thomas G. Shearman, Esq., for the appellant, and Samuel D. Morris, Esq., and William A. Beach, Esq., for the respondent,

Ordered that the said order be and the same is hereby, in all respects, affirmed without costs. Entered. G. G. R.

The following notice of trial was also served:

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN: Theodore Tilton, Plaintiff, *against* Henry Ward Beecher, defendant.—Please take notice: That the issue of fact in this action will be brought to trial, and an inquest taken therein, at the next term of the City Court of Brooklyn, appointed to be held at the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the first Monday of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.—Dated, 17th day of November, 1874.

MORRIS & PEARSALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

To Shearman & Sterling, Esqs., Attorneys for Defendant.

It was stated here, also, that the object sought by counsel for the defense in appealing from the decision referred to, was to defer the trial to as late a date as possible. The appeal can be made next Tuesday to the Court of Appeals, and a decision immediately obtained, but Messrs. Morris and Pearsall do not think there is any disposition on the part of the opposing counsel to bring on the trial at the appointed time. They hold that Judge Neilson and Judge Reynolds were bound to deny the order for a bill of particulars, and, should the Court of Appeals affirm this last order when the case comes up, there will, of course, be an end to this interlocutory matter.

THE BOWEN-BARNES LIBEL SUIT.

THE FIRST SUIT GROWING OUT OF THE BEECHER SCANDAL DISPOSED OF—DEMAS BARNES PRONOUNCED NOT GUILTY OF AN INTENT TO LIBEL.

The first suit growing directly out of the Beecher-Tilton scandal was tried yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions before Judge Moore. At different times during the past three or four weeks the newspapers contained paragraphs to the effect that the trial of Mr. Demas Barnes, publisher of the Brooklyn *Argus*, for criminal libel on Henry C. Bowen, would come off on Thursday in the Court of Sessions. It was known that the suit grew directly out of the Beecher-Tilton scandal, and that the complaint charged Mr. Barnes with publishing an interview in his paper, containing a statement to the effect that the late Mrs. Bowen had confessed on her death-bed to a criminal intimacy with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Public attention was so much occupied by the more important suits growing out of the scandal that comparatively little attention was paid to the Barnes-Bowen suit. The announcement, however, in Friday morning's papers that the trial of the suit would certainly take place yesterday served to fill the Sessions Court-room in every part a few moments after its doors had been opened to the public. Among those in court were Theodore Tilton, Henry C. Bowen, the two sons of the latter, Henry E. and Clarence Bowen, Demas Barnes, and Samuel D. Morris, of counsel for Mr. Tilton in his suits against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. None of Mr. Beecher's counsel were in court. Ordinarily, on the first day of important public trials the spectators are kept in suspense for an hour or so by the transaction of routine court business before the case which they have come to hear is taken up. In the Bowen-Barnes suit no time was given the curiosity seekers to enjoy, by anticipation, the revelations to come. Immediately after Judge Moore took his seat on the bench the case was called. Mr. D. P. Barnard, for the defendant, answered "ready," and the work of securing a jury was at once proceeded with. Ten minutes sufficed to bring together in the box the requisite twelve men. When District Attorney Winslow proceeded to open the case it became evident that there was no intention on the part of the defendant to allege the truth of the statements to which Mr. Bowen took exception. The case, Mr. Winslow intimated, would turn altogether on the question of intent. At the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Barnard moved to dismiss the complaint. The motion was denied, and the defense then placed their witnesses on the stand. Very little testimony was offered by either side, and at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon the case was given to the jury. A few minutes before 4 o'clock the jurors came into court with a verdict of "Not Guilty." Below will be found a report of the proceedings in court:

After the court had been opened, District Attorney Winslow called the case of the People against Demas Barnes. Mr. D. P. Barnard, for the defendant, answered "ready." Judge Moore said there had been no pleading, and Mr. Barnes then entered a plea of "not guilty." The following jury was then impaneled: Charles Van Sourin, Edward B. Willets, George F. H. Young, John J. Drake, Owen Murray, Charles J. Hope, George Siddons, Peter Clemetson, Patrick Drew, Frank Wilkinson, Henry Ropes.

District Attorney Winslow opened the case for the people. He recited the allegations set forth in the libel. He explained what constituted a libel under the laws of the State of New-York. There could be no question, he said, in anybody's mind as to the gross and brutal character of the libel. He understood that there would be no effort on the part of the defendant to prove these stories. In regard to the responsibility of the defendant, his liability in an action for damages, he could be held responsible for this libel, whether directly participated in by him or not. But such a rule would not be a safe one in a criminal case. A man cannot be held responsible for the crime of his agent. In this case, if Mr. Barnes' agent perpetrated the libel, and he can show that he did what he could to prevent or redress the wrong, that must be taken into consideration. They would see the importance of setting such a story as this at rest.

Henry C. Bowen was the first witness called. He testified: I reside at No. 90 Willow street. I have resided in Brooklyn some thirty years. In 1863 and before and since I was the proprietor of the *Independent*, a weekly newspaper. In the year 1863, Lucy M. Bowen was my wife. She is now deceased. She died in March, 1873. There were ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Henry, Edward, and Clarence are now living. They are the three eldest sons. My wife had a short sickness. She was confined to her room during the month of her confinement. She was confined to her bed about two weeks. She died suddenly one month after her confinement. I was present with her all the time during her last hours. During her last hours she was unable to talk at all. She was unable to speak from 5 to 9 in the morning. She was suffering paralysis of the throat and side. She communicated by signs. Her mind seemed to be clear. I was with her every day in her sickness. During her last hours she made no statement, confession, reference, or insinuation that she had committed adultery with any one. She made none whatever. She did not mention Henry Ward Beecher's name in any way. My wife was acquainted with Mr. Beecher, and had been for many years as I had. My relations with him were intimate. We were both members of his church. There is no foundation whatever for the allegation that I met Mr. Beecher some days after my wife's death and conversed with him on this subject. I know Dr. Patton, of Chicago. It is not true that any enmity sprung up between Mr. Beecher and myself in regard to this matter. My wife told no story whatever. There is no truth in the allegation that Mr. Beecher left the *Independent* on account of his immorality with my wife. There is no truth in the allegation that I brought Mr. Beecher a note requesting him to leave the pulpit on account of his immoralities with my wife. Mr. Smith, mentioned in the interview, called at my office soon after the publication of the libel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barnard—My son Henry was about eighteen or nineteen years old at the death of my wife; Edward was about two years younger, and Clarence two years younger than Edward. My wife and Mr. Beecher had been acquainted ever since he came to Brooklyn—about 1848. I am acquainted with the defendant, Mr. Barnes. I have been acquainted with him twelve or fifteen years. Our relations were friendly previous to the libel. In the publications connected with the Beecher matter, Mr. Barnes, as publisher, appeared to be friendly to me. I recollect an article complimentary to myself published in the *Argus*. I recollect it as a friendly article. Previous to the libel no circumstance had arisen between Mr. Barnes and myself to shake our friendship. After the article complained of was published, Mr. Barnes called upon me and told me that he was in New-York when the article was published, and that it was published without his knowledge. He had some of the objectionable matter expunged from a part of the edition of the paper.

Redirect—I did not write a letter from Woodstock to Theodore Tilton, under the weight of grief as alleged, and I did not strongly indict Mr. Beecher.

Clarence Bowen was then called and testified: I am the third son of Henry C. Bowen; my age in 1863 was eleven years; I remember my mother's death; I was present with her in the last three hours of her sickness; I was also present with her the night before; her last attack lasted four or five hours; I saw her every day and night; I conversed with her; I was present with her at her death; I pronounce the allegation that my mother made any declaration concerning Henry Ward Beecher's adultery with her a lie.

Cross-examined—I have known Mr. Barnes personally for the last six months; impersonally for several years; our relations, previous to the publication, were friendly; I knew Mr. Barnes to be friendly to my father at the time of the publication.

Henry E. Bowen testified: I am the oldest son of Henry C. Bowen. I was present at my mother's death. I was present with her during her last sickness. I was with her four hours prior to her death. During her last hours she was unable to speak. Previous to that I conversed with her frequently. She never made any declaration concerning her immoral practices with Henry Ward Beecher. She did not reflect in any way on Mr. Beecher. Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, and Mr. Beecher attended her funeral. There was nothing which she said or did, by sign or otherwise, to justify the story.

Cross-examined—Have been acquainted with Mr. Barnes for ten years. Our relations up to the present time of publication were friendly. Up to the 24th of August the *Argus* was favorable to my father. Mr. Barnes sent to me as fifty other papers did for information.

Redirect—I am in the drug business with John F. Henry & Co.; I am married and keep my own house.

De Witt G. Ray testified—I am connected with the *Argus*; have been connected with it since its first publication; I reside in Brooklyn; I am a single man; in August last Mr. Demas Barnes was proprietor of the *Argus*; I am in his employ as City Editor. [Paper containing the article produced.] I wrote the article; I wrote it on Monday, the day it was published; I know Henry M. Smith; have known him since the 23d of August last; I met him first on that day; it was Sunday; I met him on Fulton street; I went with him to the residence of Mr. Tilton in Livingston street; Mr. Tilton was with me at the time; Mr. Smith at the house made the statement substantially as I wrote it, and which was afterward published; he made the statement before we reached the residence, but not filling in all the details; he made the statement in the first place to Mr. Tilton, that he had his sympathy in this fight, and he believed that he had the right side, because he had heard these charges before, two years ago, from Rev. Dr. Patton, of Chicago. Mr. Smith knew me as a representative of the *Argus*. I took notes in his presence. Portions of the time Mr. Tilton was present, and so was Mr. Underhill, a stenographer. He was not employed in the *Argus*. No one took notes but myself. I took brief notes and made up the article from them from my memory. On the following day I wrote the article. I gave the article to the managing editor about 2 o'clock. I am not a stenographer. I wrote notes in abbreviated words. All that I took down came from Smith. He gave me the particulars of an interview between Dr. Patton and himself in 1872; Mr. Tilton said nothing in regard to that statement; I don't remember of turning to Mr. Tilton to ask him to verify the statement; when the name of Mrs. Bowen was mentioned it made Mr. Tilton angry, and he said he never believed any of the statements made against Mrs. Bowen. Mr. Tilton rather avoided the subject; I began writing the article about 10 o'clock; I got through between 1:30 and 2 o'clock; I sent it then into the room of Mr. Maverick, the managing editor; the *Argus* had considerable circulation at the time; this article did not increase the circulation on that day to my knowledge.

Cross-examined—Mr. Barnes did not know that I was writing the article. A portion of the day he was in New-York City. He was in the office when this article went to press. I carried the proof of the article to Mr. Barnes, and he said he was too busy to look it over. He did not see the proof. I left the office before the paper came out, and when I returned in a few minutes I found that a part of the article had been taken out. The article appeared in the fourth edition. The whole of the succeeding day all of the article was left out.

Redirect—We went into Mr. Tilton's house about 10:30 o'clock, and left about 1 o'clock. We then went to Dieter's to dine. After that I returned with Mr. Smith to Mr. Tilton's residence. We left about 4 o'clock, Mr. Smith, Mr. Tilton, and myself then went to Mr. Underhill's house, and remained there till 9 o'clock. We returned to Mr. Tilton's house, and remained for about half an hour. It was understood that the article should be published. Mr. Smith stated that if the facts published were denied he would support me with his affidavit.

Mr. Winslow—In common phrase, he went back on you.

Witness—Rather. I do not remember having any conversation with Mr. Charles Storrs on this subject. I remember two gentlemen calling after the publication, one of whom was introduced as the brother of Edna Dean Proctor.

The case here rested for the people.

Mr. D. P. Barnard said he questioned very much whether under the authorities there was enough in this case to go to a jury. So far as regards this alleged libel, the District Attorney couldn't use stronger language in reference to the libel on Mrs. Bowen than he would be disposed to. The District Attorney has well said that the defendant did not seek to prove the truth of the article. He could not do so if he would, and if he could he would not. He held, under authorities, that a libel against the dead must be shown to have been perpetrated with the design to bring the living relatives in contempt. The intent must be alleged and proved.

Judge Moore said that, under the peculiar nature of the case, he could not instruct the jury to acquit. He could instruct them to acquit in any case, but not in a case of libel.

Mr. Barnard said that then he wanted to attack the indictment. It alleges that this article in effect charges that Mrs. Bowen had committed adultery with Mr. Beecher. He submitted that the article did not sustain the indictment. He proceeded to argue that the innuendoes in the indictment failed, and that the indictment was defective in its averments. The whole indictment was based on the ground that Mr. Barnes did intend to charge Mrs. Bowen with adultery with Mr. Beecher, while the averments in the indictments did not bear this charge out. He also held that there was no proof that Mr. Barnes had designed to bring Mr. Bowen and his family into contempt. On the contrary, Mr. Barnes had proved himself as a partisan of Mr. Bowen, and there was no disposition on his part to provoke the hostility of the family.

Judge Moore said he was strongly impressed with the argument, but he did not see his way clear to direct the jury to acquit, and he ordered the case to proceed.

Mr. Barnard then briefly opened for the defense, claiming that the article had been published without Mr. Barnes' knowledge, and when he did ascertain the fact he took immediate steps to expunge its objectionable features.

Augustus Maverick was first called for the defense. He testified: In the month of August I was the managing editor of the *Argus*. I know of this article. Mr. Barnes had no knowledge whatever of the article until the paper came from the press. When he saw a copy he ordered the press stopped and the stereotype plate altered. The press had run perhaps fifteen minutes when it was stopped. From expressions that Mr. Barnes repeatedly used to me I inferred that he held Mr. Bowen in great friendship.

Demas Barnes, the defendant, testified: In the month of August last I was the proprietor of the *Argus*. I had no knowledge of the article complained of till I saw it printed in the paper. I had given instructions to collect all the news that had any reference to the exciting topics of the day, but having no reference to this interview with Mr. Smith. I returned from New-York at half-past three; the press was not in operation when I returned. The press had been in operation from ten to twenty minutes before I became aware of the article. I rushed from my room and cried out: "What is this? stop the press." I said to Mr. Maverick, "This thing must be fixed." We then undertook to chisel out some of the offensive words. I read the article further and said, "This won't do at all; stop the press," and more words were chiseled out. My intercourse with the Bowens has been very friendly. I caused the article alluding to Mr. Bowen's charities to be published. I availed myself of the earliest opportunity to see Mr. Bowen and make an explanation to him. I ordered that the interview alleged to have been held by a reporter of another paper with Mr. Bowen should not be reported for the *Argus*.

Cross-examined—I have known Mr. Bowen from eight to fifteen years. Our acquaintance was of a social nature. Mr. Ray handed me some papers that afternoon which may have been the proof-sheets of the fourth page. I did not look them over.

The defense rested.

The prosecution reopened with the examination of a boy named Benjamin D. Still, who testified: I live at No. 180 Raymond street. I went to the *Argus* office to buy some papers, at the request of Mr. Storrs. I asked for the fourth edition of the paper, containing the article of Aug. 24. I bought four copies. I gave them to Mr. Augustus Storrs.

Mr. Barnard said he would not sum up for the defense.

The District Attorney, in view of that, said he would not be called upon to address the jury. The court then took a short recess, after which Judge Moore briefly charged the jury. After a short deliberation the jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty."

It is said that the jurors handed a written statement to the court, to the effect that while the defendant was legally exempt from conviction, yet they believed that the printed matter in the *Argus* relating to the deceased Mrs. Bowen was atrocious and cruel.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH PRAYER-MEETING.

The regular Friday evening prayer-meeting at Plymouth Church was well attended. Before the regular services, a gentleman stepped on the platform and placed on the small desk a very beautiful vase of ferns and flowers. After the usual preliminary prayers and singing, Mr. Beecher spoke in substance as follows: A person who really desires to enter a religious life, when he sees the dissensions and petty strifes that exist in its external organization, would be led to believe that there was no such thing as an organized church or an organized religion. But if he, or even an unbeliever, were to see the efforts to purify and better it, to extend its field of usefulness, and the charities that are continually multiplying in the Church, he would be satisfied that whatever became of the Bible, or doctrinal forms and institution, religion—pure religion—still existed. The preacher then said he was called upon as a clergyman to face everything, to stand where he could see everything—the skepticism, the want of faith, the strife among men in relation to the Church dispensation, the discussions about the philosophy of religion, and all the other many existing controversies in relation to Church matters; and in looking over the whole exterior he did not wonder that there were infidels and skeptics, on account of the doctrinal severity, selfishness, and malice that is manifested generally in Church government. His only wonder was that the amount of skepticism and unbelief was not greater. On the other hand, he said, when in his long experience he recalled the sweet charities, the great and the good works of the Church, he was ready to acknowledge the universal existence of religion. To-day, he said, if you look at the different religious denominations in their outward relations, what an amount of dissension, division, and conflict, of doctrinal doubt and retrogression there is, how utterly diverse are all these relations. And yet the Apostle Paul predicted all this dissension. Men can profess their belief in Christ and his religion, because it is the fashion, but very few men give proof by their actions and works of the sincerity of their belief. All men in the Christian life are more or less under the influence of the Divine mercy, and the spirit is given them for personal profit. There are some things that will last forever—love, faith, and hope. Though all other things perish, hope and faith will stand recognised. He is the best administrator of the Church who makes it produce the most charity, good will, and benefaction. Those who are determined that the Church shall be governed in accordance with the doctrinal severity of certain forms and theories, forgetting that the grand, central, and vital principle of Christian unity and government is the development in the soul of man of faith in God and trust in His mercies, are incapable of teaching aright Christian religion. Churches, especially, need more of this vital power to preserve them from internal dissensions and divisions, instead of giving preponderating weight to external forms and ceremonies. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Beecher gave out the 823d hymn, but scarcely had the congregation commenced singing when he sprang to his feet and interrupted the singers with the remark, "Oh, stop that; it hangs fire," and substituted the 605th hymn. The services closed with prayer.

A NEW METHOD FOR ATTACHING STOCK.

On Thursday night, near 12 o'clock, Officer O'Sullivan, of the Eighth Precinct, was patrolling his post on Grand street. Among other doors he tried that of Helder Brothers, No. 93 Grand street, and was surprised to find it open, and two men just preparing to leave. He questioned them, and they gave their names as Denis Kane and Patrick Moloney. Kane said he was a Deputy Sheriff, and was in charge of the property which was attached, and that his friend, Moloney, was only keeping him company. The officer became suspicious, and searched both the men, and found over $20 of choice underwear concealed upon them. He then arrested them. It appears that Deputy Sheriff Maguire attached all the property in the store, and placed Kane to watch it over night, and both he and his pal were about lessening the stock, when the officer caught them. They were arraigned before Justice Wandell at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and held in $500 bail each for trial.

THE CITY MARSHALS.

"BOSS" KELLY AND THE SHERIFF GRASPING FOR FEES.

THE TAMMANY LEADER CONTROLLING MARINE COURT JUDGES—$26,000 A YEAR INVOLVED—TEST CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT—"A DARK DAY" LOWERING OVER THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE—A JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SECRET.

The fight between Sheriff Conner and the City Marshals for the patronage of the Marine Court has now become a matter for the Supreme Court to decide upon. John H. Hillier, Marvin R. Clark, Louis Lubuscher, Thomas Sullivan, Daniel A. Murphy, and several others, appointed City Marshals by Mayor Havemeyer, at present divide the business of the Marine Court with the Sheriff's Office. Sheriff Conner desires to monopolize all of this business for himself and deputies, and in his efforts in that direction is warmly seconded by the new "Boss," John Kelly. The latter, with the machinery of Tammany Hall at his back, has been for some time exerting all his influence to secure the desired end. Sheriff Conner, it will be remembered, through his agents at Albany, did everything in his power, during the last session of the Legislature, to insure the passage of an act which would transfer the entire business of the Marine Court to the Sheriff's Office, and so force the City Marshals to depend entirely upon what they could earn from the business of the District Courts. For this purpose money was freely used, and an attempt was made to bribe several members of the Legislature to "work" and vote for the measure proposed. One of the members of the Legislature indignantly spurned the proffered bribe, and threatened to expose the men who had made the disgraceful proposal if anything more was said to him on the subject. Failing in their attempts to corrupt the Legislature, Sheriff Conner and his friends, the leaders of Tammany Hall, are now endeavoring to accomplish their object after another fashion. A short time ago the five Justices of the Marine Court held a meeting and decided that no more processes of execution upon property should be issued to the City Marshals, but that henceforth they should be given to the Sheriff. It is asserted that a few days before that meeting was held there was a conference between John Kelly, Sheriff Conner, and other leading men of Tammany Hall, and some of the Justices. The Marshals say that at that conference Judge Joachimsen was assured that if he succeeded in inducing his associates of the Marine Court Bench to rule in favor of the Sheriff at a regular meeting, and so transfer to Conner the business of the Marshals, that he should eventually have the nomination of the Tammany Hall party for Judge of the Supreme Court. Notwithstanding all that may be urged against the truth of this statement, it is certain that the Justices did rule in favor of the Sheriff at the meeting referred to by a vote of four to one, despite the reading of the statutes, which appear clearly to give the Marshals the same right to serve processes as the Sheriff. There are thirty-five Marshals, the majority of them depending for business upon the District Courts. They are appointed by the Mayor for three years, and are subject to removal by him for cause. The business upon which they chiefly rely for an income is the serving of legal processes for execution upon property, replevin suits, attachments, and orders of arrest. An immense amount of business is transacted in the Marine Court in the matter of executions. If it was altogether taken away from the Marshals a large number of them would be forced to resign, as the ten civil judicial courts of the City would not furnish enough work for all of them to gain a decent livelihood. As is well known, the lawyers of the New-York Bar have been for years helplessly complaining of the system of extortion prevailing in the Sheriff's office. When forced to do business through that office they are completely at the mercy of the officer in charge. In the prosecution of their suits if they do not pay whatever he or his Deputies demand, they are subjected to all sorts of annoyance, and the interests of their clients suffer in consequence. In dealing with the Marshals the lawyers have, comparatively, but little trouble. These officials are generally desirous of pleasing, and so endeavor to expedite business for them, and forego the imposition of many fees which they have the same warrant to impose as the Sheriff. The Marshals are impelled to this line of action because they know that a lawyer by whom they may be engaged has the option to transfer his patronage to another Marshal, who might serve him better and cheaper, or to the Sheriff. The lawyers are consequently generally in favor of the Marshals in their present contest, regarding them as a sort of a check upon the rapacity of the Sheriff and his deputies.

It is said that a Judge of the Marine Court has computed that the transferral of the entire business of the Marine Court to the Sheriff's office would increase its revenue to the extent of $26,000 per annum, and if that statement is correct, it is not surprising that Mr. Conner is now making such an energetic fight for the patronage. Underlying the whole matter, it is asserted there is a political reason for the deprivation of their business of the five Marshals, who rely chiefly on their income from the Marine Court. Three of them are Republicans, one is an anti-Tammany Democrat, and the other, though a Tammany Democrat, is considered to be of but little political value to his party. Shortly after the meeting of the Marine Court Justices, at which they decided to withhold certain legal processes from the Marshals, and which has been mentioned above, the Marshals consulted several prominent lawyers, who volunteered to aid them without pay. An occasion soon arose to carry the matter into the courts, Justice Spaulding refusing to sign a process which one of the Marshals had been engaged by a counselor to execute.

Argument was heard yesterday before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, on this question. The application was for a mandamus to compel Judge Spaulding to sign a process, to be executed by one of the Marshals, named Phillips.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer, who appeared for the Marshals, contended that the act of 1865 clearly conferred on the Marshals the authority to serve processes of the Marine Court; that the rule in question was clearly in conflict with that statute; that the right of the Marshals to execute the processes of the court under the law of 1865 was sustained by Chief Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Larremore of the Court of Common Pleas; that the effort to take the fees out of the hands of the Marshals, who for efficiency and responsibility would compare favorably with the officials of the Sheriff's office, and confer them on the Sheriff, was as unjust and ungenerous as it was unlawful; that several of the Justices of the Marine Court had informed him (counsel) that they did not believe the rule to be legal; that it was clear that the counsel to the Sheriff did not believe such a rule valid, as, during the past Winter, parties in the interest of the Sheriff had been repeatedly before the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, of which he was a member, begging for an act conferring on the Sheriff the very same powers which are now claimed under the rule in question.

Mr. Orlando W. Stewart, who represented the Sheriff, claimed that this was an attempt to have the Supreme Court instruct a Judge of the Marine Court how he shall exercise his judicial functions, and to compel him to insert in the processes of the court a certain Marshal's name. This, he claimed, the court would not do, and had no right to do. Of what had been done in the Judiciary Committee he had no knowledge; but he could not help remarking that the same gentleman who had been a member of the Judiciary Committee before which the Sheriff had made an unsuccessful appeal for an act now appeared as counsel in this case, backed by thirty-five Marshals as his clients.

In reply, Mr. Spencer said he thought the reference to his membership of the Judiciary Committee was uncalled for; but it would be a dark day for parties connected with the Sheriff's office if an investigation should be had as to whether an attempt had been made to carry that bill through the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature by the use of money.

Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

It is understood that Sheriff Conner has already appointed three Deputy Sheriffs to the Marine Court to take the place of the Marshals, in anticipation of a favorable decision.

HEAVY JUDGMENT AGAINST A BONDSMAN.

The case of the United States Government against Mr. William Gibson, the owner of Gibson's Building, corner of Thirteenth street and Broadway, as surety, to recover the sum of $50,000 due the Government by Mr. Caleb Lyon, was called in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, yesterday. Mr. Lyon was appointed Governor of the Territory of Idaho by Mr. Lincoln in 1864, and at the same time also received the appointment of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that Territory. In this latter capacity he gave a bond in the sum of $50,000. Mr. Lyon was removed from office by Mr. Johnson in 1866, and on his return to Washington, when his accounts were handed in to the proper officer of the Treasury Department, it was discovered that there was a deficiency of $46,585 73. On the 14th of December of the same year, 1866, the Government brought suit against the surety, Mr. Gibson, for the recovery of the amount in default, and on the 16th of the same month Mr. Lyon alleged that the money had been stolen from him on his way from Idaho to Washington. After dragging along since 1866, the suit was finally brought to trial yesterday, and the jury found a verdict in the full amount claimed, $50,000, by instruction of the Judge. In point of fact, the real amount due the Government amounts to over $76,000, but as the bond was for $50,000 only, a verdict was directed to be found for that amount. Evidence concerning the loss of the money was not allowed to be introduced by the Judge, as that had no bearing on the point at issue. It is understood that Mr. Lyon has a bill for his relief pending before Congress, as the funds in question were actually stolen as related. Assistant United States District Attorney Sherman appeared for the United States, and Mr. A. Oakey Hall and Col. Ethan Allen for the defendant.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

STRANGE RUMORS ABOUT REMOVING HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS—EXCITEMENT AROUND THE CITY HALL—INTERVIEW WITH THE MAYOR.

A report, calculated to annoy all the Tammany office-seekers, was circulated yesterday. It was rumored that Mayor Havemeyer had prepared charges against several heads of departments, with a view to having them removed by Gov. Dix. The Mayor, it was said, would select others, and thus prevent his successor, Mr. Wickham, from making capital for Tammany by appointing persons at the instance of Mr. John Kelly. Even the names of the doomed men were bandied around. The head of the Department of Public Works, Police Commissioners Disbecker and Duryee, E. Delafield Smith, the Corporation Counsel, and a few others, were mentioned as likely to be the victims of Mr. Havemeyer's official wrath. Rumor had it that the Corporation Counsel was the first individual whose head was to be cut off, and that the Mayor had taken the first step to that end by notifying him of his desire to dispense with his services. The Mayor, too, was credited with an intention to give the place to Ex-Judge Waterbury. Notwithstanding these reports, nothing official transpired to give them a semblance of truth.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a representative of THE TIMES waited upon Mayor Havemeyer, to ascertain if there was any foundation for the rumors. The following interview occurred:

"Is there any truth," said the reporter, "in the rumor that you have preferred charges against the Corporation Counsel and other officials?"

"There is not," replied the Mayor.

"Have you notified heads of departments of your intention to prefer charges against them?"

"I have not."

"It is reported, Mr. Mayor, that you sent a communication to the Corporation Counsel reciting that you had or would make charges against him?"

"I sent a communication to Mr. Smith," replied the Mayor, "asking him what was the status of some Ring suits. I have not sent him any other letter."

"Will you be kind enough to state if you intimated to any one that you would remove heads of departments. Perhaps such an intimation may have given rise to the rumor."

"I don't know that I have," replied the Mayor. "The report might have been started in this way: Suppose I told you that Mayor Wickham was determined to make charges against my heads of departments, and that Gov. Tilden was anxious to have a chance to remove them so as to make places for others; and suppose I also told you that I would prevent that kind of thing by appointing others, who would go right into office, and against whom, consequently, no charges could be preferred, so as to prevent Mr. Wickham from making appointments. Take it for granted that I said all this. You would probably go away impressed with the belief that I was determined to have heads of departments removed by the Governor. I suppose the rumor started in this way; but I don't know that I have said anything of the kind to any person. If I did I suppose it would cause just such a rumor."

"It is further reported, Mr. Mayor, that Mr. John Foley received authority from you to ask the Governor if he would entertain the charges you meant to prefer against certain heads of departments."

"I have not seen Mr. Foley, nor have I had any arrangement with Gov. Dix to remove heads of departments. I have had no understanding whatever with the Governor on that point."

The reporter next called upon the Corporation Counsel, and he denied having received any communication from the Mayor in relation to removing him.

Commissioner Van Nort was next visited. He said he had heard of the rumor, but knew nothing further about it.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED—GANGS OF ITALIANS UNLOADING SEVERAL VESSELS—THE PIERS AND DOCKS GUARDED BY POLICE.

All was quiet along the North and East River piers yesterday. The weather probably had the effect of keeping men who had no employment, or hope thereof, from localities where they could only be gloomy and discontented lookers-on. In consequence, a very small number of society or union men among the 'longshoremen were to be seen either on West or South street. What few were there early in the day, not receiving employment, retired in the afternoon. The same force of Police were on the ground, however, as on the day previous, and stood in groups at the corners of the streets near the pier-heads, buttoned to the chin in their great coats, and seeking shelter under friendly awnings from the incessant down-pour of rain. The serious or violent phases of the strike were pretty generally considered at an end last night. The Walsh Brothers, who are regarded by the union men as the originators of the reduction of wages from forty to thirty cents per hour, declare that they had nothing to do with the matter; that the different leading and European steam-ship companies first refused by agreement with each other to allow more than enough on a contract to pay the 'longshoremen the reduced rates. This statement was corroborated yesterday by an agent of one of the leading lines.

The work of discharging and loading the ships was progressing about the same yesterday as the day before. Mr. Robert Walsh, of Walsh Brothers, was giving his personal superintendence to the loading of the Baltic, of the White Star Line, and stated that she would be ready for sea to-day, with her cargo well stowed. The Gallic, of the same line, was being discharged by non-society men. The Italians were still employed at Pier No. 45 North River, on the Inman steamer City of London, whither they were escorted in the morning, to the number of about seventy-five, by Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. The French steamer France had not commenced discharging at Pier No. 50 North River, but was taking in coal with a gang of Union men at the old rate of forty cents. Mr. McKenzie, of this line, said the contract with the stevedore was too low to pay the high rates for discharging and loading, and that his company would stand by the others in the efforts for reduction. The only new feature of the work was at Pier No. 36 North River, where the steam-ship State of Nevada on the one side had a large gang of non-society men at work, while on the other side a force of union men, at the old rates, were employed by the Merchants' Line to New-Orleans. Both gangs, being in close proximity, were being guarded by a strong force of Police to prevent any possible collision.

A MAN WHO INTENDED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man, about forty-five years of age, decently attired, who had been sitting in the waiting-room of the New-Haven Railroad, at the Grand Central Depot, for some time, and whose strange actions had attracted the attention of several of the passengers, was suddenly seized with a fit, and fell from his seat to the floor. He fell on his face, which was severely cut. Sergt. Armstrong, of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, took charge of the man, and, when he recovered, he stated that his name was James Husted, but refused to give his residence. On searching him, a six-chambered revolver, fully loaded, was found on his person, together with a note, of which the following is a copy:

"*To those who may find my body*:

My name is August Verrier. Being satisfied that this life has nothing more interesting for me here, I have done this act. You may take my body for cremation."

From this note and the loaded pistol found in his possession, it is believed that the man intended to commit suicide. As he appeared to be suffering, Sergt. Armstrong summoned an ambulance, and had him conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

A CHRISTIAN BROTHER HELD FOR BEATING A SCHOOL-BOY.

Philip Sterne, a boy of fifteen years of age, has been a pupil at the De La Salle Institute, on Second street, near Second avenue, for some time. Yesterday he appeared before Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, and charged that Brother Cronin, one of the Christian Brothers, who have charge of the school, had beaten him fearfully with a heavy leather strap. In proof of his assertions, he exhibited his legs, which bore heavy welts, as if the result of strong blows from a vigorous hand. The boy's father, who lives at No. 17 First avenue, appeared with his son, and preferred a charge of assault and battery against Brother Cronin. The latter appeared in court, and stated that his name was August Kranberger, Brother Cronin being the name assumed when he joined the order of Christian Brothers. He stated that the boy Sterne was most unruly, and that it was almost impossible to control him without severe punishment. Justice Kilbreth put Brother Cronin under $500 bail for trial on a charge of assault and battery. The bail was promptly furnished by Mr. Denis S. Sadlet, of Barclay street, and the accused set at liberty.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

THE RAILROAD COMPANIES AND THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF MR. BLANCHARD'S LETTER—TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION—THE ELEVATORS.

The letter of Mr. Blanchard, Vice President of the Erie Railroad, to Mr. Franklin Edson, the President of the Produce Exchange, on inspecting, grading, and delivering of grain, was the subject of much conversation among the members of the Grain Trade yesterday. It was admitted by all that Mr. Blanchard had apparently made a very strong case for the railroads from his standpoint, while there were not a few who said the railroad side of the question was both fair and reasonable. On the other hand, there was a large number who characterized the conduct of the trunk lines as selfish and exacting, and who said they would never willingly consent to the charge for elevation from the lighter to the ship. This charge of three-quarters of a cent per bushel is, in fact, the only tangible difference between the grain trade and the railroad companies, and if this cause of complaint were removed or amicably settled, there is no reason why the proposed plan for the grading of grain should not be carried out within a very brief period. As it is, however, it is feared that a plan so desirable in every respect for all parties concerned will have to be postponed for an indefinite period.

The charge for elevation, as stated by Mr. Blanchard, has been in force for the past six years, and the committee of the Produce Exchange did not object, or rather made no reference, to it in their negotiation with the traffic managers of the railroads. Those who insist upon the railroads paying this charge say that as common carriers they do not get rid of their responsibility until the grain is put on board the ship, and that delivery alongside the vessel is not a delivery within the meaning of the contract. They say it is true the charge for elevation has been made for six years past, but individual members often protested against it, and until now the Exchange took no formal notice of the matter. They said the real question at issue was whether the railroads should have the power of creating new charges without the consent of the Exchange; and on this point Mr. Blanchard's reply was silent. He in fact, they alleged, evaded this question, and made no reference whatever to it. They claim that the railroads have been fertile in inventing charges, and this arises from the fact of having middlemen between the railroad companies and the grain trade. These middlemen make large profits out of the charge for elevation, and the trade considers that this system should be abolished. The grain trade only required that the canal style of delivery should be adopted, by putting the grain on board free of expense except for freight. They had no objection to add the charge for elevation to the present freight rate, and thus get rid of the "elevator men." They added that there was no falling off in the grain trade in consequence of the difference with the railroad companies. Since the 1st of January last over 36,000,000 bushels of grain had been delivered by the railroads, and they expected that the gross amount for the year will not fall short of 40,000,000 bushels, exclusive of the canal deliveries, which last year amounted to 49,000,000 bushels.

The system of grading recommended by the Exchange would double the facilities of the railroads, and the latter were therefore deeply interested in having the project carried to a successful issue. They could not do so however without the concurrence of the grain trade, and this body will not, they said, give its approval to the scheme, except the charge for elevation be abolished. The trade was willing to lighter the grain themselves if the railroad allowed a reduction in the freight, but this they declined to do. The charge for lighterage on small shipments they considered unwise, and they were of opinon that Western men will not send forward small consignments to this port if they are to be mulcted in additional expense.

There was, they said, one point omitted in the proposed grading scheme, which was of vast importance. No provision was made therein for the appointment of an umpire to settle any disputes or differences which may possibly arise between the railway companies and the grain merchants. There should, they said, be some such provision agreed to; otherwise there would be no way short of legal proceedings of settling differences. On the question of elevators there was a decided opinion that they would not meet the wants of a port like New-York, with its extensive water front. They were desirable as warehouses for the purpose of grading, but they cannot do away with lighterage. The European passenger steamers, which take out a large quantity of grain, could not, and would not if they could, leave their berths to go to the elevators. The grain must be brought from the elevators to the various points along the water side, where it may be required either for shipment or storage. Cities like Boston and Philadelphia, with only one line of steamers and one railroad, were not, in this respect, to be compared to New-York. Elevators, therefore, they urged, could not and would not of themselves meet the demands of this port.

Mr. Blanchard in his letter states that "Guaranteeing weights from the Hudson River termini of the roads to delivery, involving a Superintendent of each delivery—a new and important risk and expense, which will alone very much more than counterbalance the improved speed and economies of deliveries at their termini." To this the opponents of the railroad scheme say that one-quarter of a cent per bushel will more than cover the additional expense to be incurred by the company, while the saving to the latter will be vastly more than this additional expense. The erection of elevators is, they say, one purely of economy, and the railroads would not think of carrying out the project if it were not beneficial in a financial point of view. Mr. Blanchard says that the expense and risks to the railways for the delivering of grain are already larger in the aggregate than of flour, pork, or cotton. This assertion is denied by many gentlemen in the grain trade, who state that lighter men do not agree in the opinion expressed by Mr. Blanchard. Mr. Blanchard's allusion to "the gratuitous performance of a subsequent lighterage" is looked upon as rather a weak argument, as it is held that the subsequent lighterage is purely a question of competition which has been in existence since the establishment of the Erie Canal. On the whole the supporters of the minority report of the Committee of the Produce Exchange maintain the justness of their own position, and say that they will not recede from it. However, there are a good many influential men in the grain trade who support the railroad side of the question. They say that the railroad companies have met the grain trade in a very fair manner, and that their position regarding the charge for elevation is unanswerable. The companies, according to the proposed rules, are to guarantee weights—a very important matter—and they are to allow four days' free storage in boats for sales and deliveries, instead of three days as heretofore. This placing of the grain from the cars into boats is, they say, equivalent to placing it in a warehouse. The boat is a warehouse for the time being, and placing the grain there is a termination of the delivery contract. To ask the companies to take it from the boats and to pay the expense of elevating it to the ship, they consider both unjust and unreasonable. They were certain, when the matter was fairly understood by the grain trade, that a majority would be willing to accept the terms proposed by the railroads. The question is likely to come officially before the Exchange in the course of a few days.

THE METROPOLIS IN DANGER.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

In the discussion which has arisen from the refusal of the trunk lines to adopt the reforms recommended by the New York Produce Exchange, some are disposed to think that the present danger to the commerce of New York is more imaginary than real. It is argued that the interest of the railways centring in the Metropolis are identical with her interests, that the business of the one cannot be damaged without seriously affecting the other, and, consequently, that the railway managers will not do anything that could possibly result in injury to our chief city.

At first sight this presentation of the case looks very plausible, but a close examination of it will show that matters accepted as facts are not facts at all. Take the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad; its line now terminates at New-York, and according to the theory advanced, its great desire should be to continue the traffic at that port. But this is not the real wish of the Pennsylvania people. They would prefer to see freight delivered at Philadelphia for export instead of at New-York. The reason for this is obvious. The road has an ocean steam-ship line running in connection with it from Philadelphia. The more the export and import trades are transferred to that city, the better it will be for the steam-ship line and also for the railroad. When property is at Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania road and steamers have very little competition to contend with. In fact, the managers of these lines have matters pretty much their own way at that port, and it is perfectly natural that they should desire to see this profitable business centred there as much as possible.

The interests of the New-York Central Railroad are more closely connected with our Metropolis than are those of the Pennsylvania Road; but the existence of this great corporation does not by any means depend on New-York City. A good deal more than half of the eastward freight of the Central goes into Massachusetts, instead of down the Hudson River. In fact, it is reported that its officials are partial to the Boston trade, because it pays better than the New-York. The completion of the Hoosac Tunnel will, doubtless, make the Massachusetts traffic more valuable than ever to the Central Railroad. As to the Grand Trunk and the Baltimore and Ohio lines, they must be expected to do all in their power to divert business to their own seaport cities, Montreal and Baltimore. From this it will be seen that the only trunk railway whose interests are entirely centred in New-York is the Erie.

It must be plain, therefore, that the true policy for New-York City is to turn her attention more than ever to improving the efficiency of her canal route. This trade is what made her the chief city of America, and it will keep her in advance of her competitors if it is maintained. In a well-considered article on this subject, the Troy *Times* says that New-York need not fear the action of the railways, as "she has a great resource in the Erie Canal and Hudson River, as against the oppressions of railroad monopolies, and it will not fail her unless its value be neutralized by the enforcement of unwise policies." But here lies the danger. The only wise policy for New-York is to make the canal as free as possible. The contest is an unequal one as matters now stand. Last week wheat was shipped to the seaboard from Buffalo at 8½ cents a bushel. This is lower than boatmen can carry it for and pay 3.1 cents tolls to the State. A few thousand dollars in tolls is nothing to this great State when the question of holding or losing the carrying trade is being considered. As the competition increases, and rates of freight are reduced, the canal route must offer greater inducements by lowering its prices also. On the 16th, last Monday, the new Baltimore and Ohio direct line to Chicago was opened for freight. This route is 165 miles shorter than that via the New-York Central. Baltimore has also three rail connections with the lakes, one at Sandusky, one at Erie, and the third at this port. The large iron propeller Merchant is now bringing down a load of grain on a low through rate to Baltimore.

Now that the constitutional amendment is adopted authorizing the abandonment of the lateral canals, there is no good reason why tolls should not be materially reduced. The Canal Board must be urged to make the necessary recommendation to the Legislature. Steps should also be taken for doing away with the weigh-locks. These are a source of large expense, cause much unnecessary delay, and injure a boat every time it goes into one. The cargo can be easily and accurately ascertained in other ways. There are no such locks on the Welland or any of the Canadian canals. These weigh-locks belong to the past, and should be abandoned. The money lost by lowering the tolls could nearly be saved by a rigid system of lopping off unnecessary expenses. Cheap transportation is the demand of the times, and must be offered by the water route if it is expected to hold its own.

BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

A NEW-HAVEN LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY'S EMBARRASSMENTS—CURRENCY FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH—OUR COMMERCIAL FACILITIES—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The National Life and Trust Company of New-Haven, Conn., is, it is stated upon what appears to be excellent authority, in an embarrassed condition, its assets falling short of its liabilities by over a quarter of a million dollars. The report made by the Insurance Commissioners to the Legislature at its last session first suggested doubts as to the stability of the company. No action, however, was taken in the matter until recently, when an investigation was commenced, conducted by Mr. J. W. Stedman, of Norwich, Mr. Maltby, an actuary, and the Insurance Superintendent of New-York. The state of affairs revealed by the examination convinced the investigators of the necessity of having a Trustee appointed. Measures were taken toward this end, which, however, were frustrated by the officers of the company, who, it is alleged, are using the most desperate efforts to conceal the true condition of the concern. The value of the stocks and bonds owned by the company appears, from their report, to have been $200,955, but this is claimed to be a large overestimate. The officers of the institution are: President, Benjamin Noyes; Vice President, John B. Robertson; Secretary, Richard F. Lyon; Treasurer, Willis Bristol; Directors—James Punderford, C. L. Chaplain, J. B. Sargeant, C. S. Maltby, H. D. Walker, N. D. Sperry, and C. P. Smith. The misfortunes which have overtaken the concern are alleged to be mainly due to the bad management of the President. Among the negotiations conducted by him which proved disastrous to the company was prominent that which resulted in the securing the assets of the defunct National Life Insurance Company of New-York, which, it is claimed, were not worth anything like their face value. It is stated also that his sworn statements as to the condition of the company are grossly incorrect; that he borrowed some $40,000 cash from various banks, giving as collateral property belonging to the company, besides various other irregularities.

Over $2,000,000 currency was shipped from New-York to the West on Thursday, half of which went to Chicago, and the remainder to Cincinnati and Louisville. About $500,000 was shipped South, one half to New-Orleans and the remainder to Mobile and other cities.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company have resolved to make an increase of $20 in the passenger rate to San Francisco, and also intend raising the rate for freight.

Erastus S. Brown, who failed recently, was yesterday suspended from membership of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Brown was formerly President of the Exchange.

The Chamber of Commerce received the following letter yesterday from the Light-house Board, in regard to the retention of the iron buoys in the harbor during the approaching Winter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1874.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 6th of November, transmitting a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, of New-York, relating to the retention of the iron buoys in the harbor of New-York during the coming Winter, I have to inform you that the board, at its meeting yesterday, determined to leave the iron buoys down during the coming Winter in New-York Bay and Harbor, and the approaches thereto from seaward. The iron buoys at points of comparatively little importance will be removed and their places supplied with spars. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) J. E. WALKER, Naval Secretary.

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York City.

During the past summer, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and Cheap Transportation Association, Committees of Conference were appointed by the principal commercial organizations to take into consideration questions relating to our transportation and terminal facilities, with a view to the improvement of the same. Yesterday a meeting of the following Committees was held at the Chamber of Commerce. The delegations were as follows:

Chamber of Commerce—S. B. Ruggles, George Opdyke, John Taylor Johnston, A. A. Low, J. S. T. Stranahan.

Produce Exchange—L. F. Holman, Frederick Meissner, A. S. Roe, H. E. Hicks, L. Hazeltine, Jr.

Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade—Charles E. Hill, Solon Humphreys, Solomon Townsend, B. F. Butler, F. B. Thurber.

Cheap Transportation Association—B. P. Baker, John F. Henry, Simon Sterne, E. R. Durkee, W. S. Fairfield.

Cotton Exchange—Thomas Scott, M. B. Fielding, S. M. Parker, Edward Leverich, William Whitlock.

An organization was effected by electing S. B. Ruggles President; George Opdyke, Thomas Scott, L. F. Holman, John F. Henry, Charles E. Hill, and W. S. Fairfield, Vice Presidents; and F. B. Thurber Secretary. The improvement of our water-front was under discussion, and also the subject of communication with the interior. It is hoped that, by co-operation between our principal trade bodies, something may be effected in the way of preventing a diversion of our commerce to other ports.

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

All the testimony in the Glendenning case has been taken, and the next step in the trial will be the summing up of counsel, which will take place in secret before the Presbytery in the First Church, corner of Washington and Sussex streets, Jersey City. Dr. Imbrie, counsel for the prosecution, desired to put in some rebuttal evidence, but the Presbytery, as already reported, refused to receive it. The points upon which Dr. Imbrie has rebuttal testimony are these: The statement of Seth Mebur Payne, editor of the *Press*, to the effect that Mrs. Miller told him that she gave no credence to the pistol scene story. Witnesses who overheard the conversation say that this was not said. Witnesses stand ready to prove, in opposition to Mr. Glendenning's statement that he never remained with Miss Pomeroy after 9 o'clock in the evening, that he frequently remained till 11 o'clock, and later. Glendenning testified that on the night of July 4, 1873, he remained at the Miller's house till only 9 o'clock. A gentleman who was visiting next door says, and is willing to swear, that he remained till after 11 o'clock. Glendenning also testified that he had merely bought the watch for Miss Pomeroy upon an understanding that she was to repay him. Dr. Imbrie wished to prove that at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the church, at which this matter was brought to notice, he admitted that the watch was a gift. The action of the Presbytery debars the introduction of this evidence, and the counsel for the prosecution will protest, in some form, against the exclusion of the testimony.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, Mary Ann Degnan pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months....Edward McCabe and John Lappin pleaded guilty to burglary. McCabe was sent to the House of Refuge, and Lappin to State Prison for two years....Julius Hill, alias Gressen, and Kate Meyers, a colored woman, pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Charles Shonfeld, against whom two indictments had been found for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to one charge and was sent to State Prison for five years....Denis Donohue pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison....Isabella Johnson, a colored laundress who has already figured in the courts on a charge of stabbing, was found guilty of stealing, from No. 306 West Twenty-ninth street, a quantity of wearing apparel valued at $70, the property of Miss James, daughter of Postmaster James, into whose apartments she had sneaked on pretense of looking for washing. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

THE SAFE CONSPIRACY.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE TRIAL IN WASHINGTON.

ARGUMENT OF MR. SMITHERS IN DEFENSE OF MR. HARRINGTON—THE BURGLARS ARGUED TO BE THE CONSPIRATORS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The trial of the alleged safe burglary conspirators was resumed to-day. Judge Humphreys said that, after consideration, he had decided to change his mind, and would hold a Court on Saturday. He thought when the Court adjourned yesterday he should not do so, but now he considered it more than probable there would be a session of the court to-morrow.

Mr. Davidge continuing to be indisposed, Mr. Smithers proceeded, according to the arrangement made yesterday, to address the jury. He said it was with great reluctance he proceeded this morning, for his own health was such as to require rest and quiet; but, as he knew that Mr. Davidge was really unable to address the jury, he would proceed. He did not propose to go over the whole testimony again, nor to pay much attention to the two principal witnesses in this case, or to blacken characters which they themselves had already limned out for themselves. However necessary the secret service might be, there was a plane beneath it on which these two men traveled—a plane in which Hayes was a prince, and Zirruth was an humble worker. He would not, however, meddle with them any further, but leave them, their characters and their story, to the consideration of the jury, feeling confident the intelligence of the jury was sufficient to properly appreciate and decide on the character of the men and the story which they have told. He would confine his argument to facts as they related to his young friend Harrington. He then commenced with the letter which Harrington received on the 22d of April, which was written on the 20th of April, and mailed from New-York. He argued that as Hayes was in New-York on the 15th of April and tried to make an arrangement with Ferry but failed to do so, it must be Ferry who wrote that letter to Harrington, because Hayes would not pay Ferry his price, or because Hayes "went back on him," and got some one else to do the job. It must have been Ferry who wrote this letter to get even with Hayes. The letter spoke of the "head bloke" as living in Washington, and as being a party unknown to the writer of the letter. Now, who was that "head bloke?" asked Mr. Smithers. It must have been none other than Columbus Alexander. Here let me say that I do not either directly or indirectly charge Mr. Alexander with "putting up this job;" but the burglars put it up, and endeavored to draw him into it, and Alexander's fault lay in his unmanly course in not exposing the whole matter when he was first approached, and thus putting a stop to it at once. In referring to the action of Harrington in putting the books in the safe to catch the burglars, he said Harrington and Richard and all concerned supposed that there was some power behind the scheme, and they wanted to find out who it was. That was the principle on which Messrs. Riddle and Hill were working when they entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Hayes and Zirruth that they might find out who was behind all this; for they believed, as did Harrington when he was first warned about it, there was somebody behind this burglary, and so Harrington put in the books of John O. Evans to see where they would connect. But, said Mr. Smithers, it will be asked, how came Hayes to know that Evans' books would be in the safe? Well, Hayes would not know whose books were in the safe, but whether they were Evans' or not, he wanted to connect them with Alexander. He knew how anxious Alexander was to get the books of Evans, and had sent Demaine to see him about them and Alexander bit at the bait readily, and had it not been for the manliness of Harrington in going to the Police office and opening up the whole thing at once, Alexander might to-day have a book in his jaw. Alexander owes a debt of gratitude to my young friend for thus exposing this matter, for if the burglars had not bled his purse, they certainly would have crushed and blackened his character. In regard to Hayes' statement that Whitley sent him here on the 6th of April, Mr. Smithers said there was no construction to put on that statement except to say it was simply a lie. Did Hays follow out his instructions and come direct to Washington, even if Whitley had sent him? No, he stopped on the way in Baltimore to see Carter, the very man whom Hayes told Newcomb in Canada was the man who concocted this plan.

Judge Humphreys—That is what Newcomb says Hayes told him, is it not?

Mr. Riddle—Yes, your Honor.

Mr. Smithers—Yes! That is Newcomb's testimony. Hayes also went over to Baltimore on the Saturday following to consult with Carter. He told Alexander that a friend of his had the books, and he must consult with that friend. Who was that friend if it was not Carter? Now, who put up this whole thing if it was not he, as Hayes held Newcomb in Canada? They were boon companions down South in ferreting out the Kuklux Klan, and they knew each other's characteristics, and if the Kuklux could beat them in villainy they deserved to be hanged. Mr. Smithers next alluded to the boldness of the burglary, saying it would be urged that no burglar would have gone to work in this bold manner so near the Police office unless they were sure they were not to be molested; but, said he, there was no one at the Police Headquarters except a superannuated officer, who was there as a telegraph operator. There was not a band of officers around the office, and there was no more danger in committing a burglary there than there was anywhere else. In point of fact, there is no easier place in the city to commit a burglary than right under the eyes and nose of the Police Headquarters, for there all suspicion is disarmed. The burglars entered boldly, and threw up the window, because they were experienced in their craft, and knew that such a course would lead passers-by to suppose that they were inmates of the house. In relation to the charge against Harrington of removing the officers from the positions in which Richards had placed them, it was argued that by placing the officers in front of the building he added more to the corps of followers, who would be more likely to capture the burglars when they came out the front way. If Harrington knew all about the case, how could he know the burglars would change their mind and come out the front way, where he had posted the men to capture them? In following the burglars a compliment was paid to Clarvoe by Mr. Smithers, who then passed on to review the conduct of Alexander in his intercourse with Hayes and his crew, and contrasted it with the conduct of Harrington when Hayes called at his office, and said he deprecated the allusion to Alexander, but if there was to be mud-flinging, it might as well be thrown at Alexander as at Harrington. When Hayes called on Harrington, taking his own account of both interviews, they did not last over five minutes, both together, and Harrington dismissed him with a very few words. How was it with Alexander, who not only received the rascals, heard their proposition to deliver him the books in an unlawful and villainous way, but nursed them along and encouraged the scheme, and coaxed it along to completion? Whose course was the most honorable? Mr. Smithers then took up his former allusion to Major Richards, wherein he said that Richards lost his head that night, and was not equal to the occasion, and fault had been found with him for that assertion. If it would appease the friends of Major Richards, he would retract that remark and admit Richards was perfectly cool on that night, and was fully equal to the occasion, and he would take advantage of that admission and urge that if he was so cool that night then everything was done decently and in order, and Major Richards was responsible for all that was done—for the time of the arrest and the failure to arrest. But if Richards did not lose his head that night he lost his back-bone next morning. As soon as it became evident the matter was to be investigated, and some one must assume the responsibility of that night, then Major Richards lost his back-bone, and was not equal to the occasion. He vanished, all except his legs, which ran away with his responsibility.

After recess Mr. Smithers resumed his argument, alluding to Harrington's visit to Somerville, in Philadelphia, and said it was done with the advice of his superior officer, Judge Fisher, and that he went there to see what Somerville was prepared to tell them about Hayes, or Butler, as he was then known, and upon that information they would determine whether to enter a *nolle pros* in the case of Benton. This, said Mr Smithers, is just what the prosecuting counsel were doing, and did do all through the case. They were prepared to enter a *nolle pros.* to everybody in the country if they could get at the root of this matter, and connect his young friend with it as the guilty party. He claimed that when Benton was finally released, they very naturally went to Judge Olin, because Somerville brought a letter of introduction from a distinguished lawyer in New-York, an old friend of the Judge. They were also governed in this matter on the supposition that there was no other Judge in the City on that day, and when they reached Judge Olin, Harrington took the ground that the bail should even be higher than the Judge thought necessary. Does that look like releasing Benton easily? asked Mr. Smithers. The telegrams were then all taken up seriatim, and explained. The explanation did not materially differ from that given in the testimony, except that all the H's were said to refer to Howard, while Shair testified that the H's in the May telegrams referred to Hopper, and when asked how the Hopper subject came up in that month, he said Hopper came to Washington again that month. Mr. Smithers said the telegrams were of so little importance he did not feel compelled to explain them, but as a matter of courtesy, of gentlemanly dealing, he would consent to offer the explanations. After explaining the import of the missing telegram, he said it was supremely ridiculous and unjustly cruel for the counsel on the other side to attempt to fasten upon these two young men the crime of larceny. It was an attempt to show these men were not only knaves but fools, for they both knew all the rules of evidence, and were aware a return copy could easily be procured, and then, the telegram in court, the additional attempt to spoliate it would be doubly damaging against them. Mr. Smithers concluded by saying, as he was to be followed by Mr. Davidge in a very clear and logical view of the case, he would not press his views any further upon the attention of the jury.

Mr. Harrington said it was his purpose to address the jury; but he did not expect to be called upon to do so before Tuesday at least. They had, however, finally arranged among themselves that Mr. Davidge should conclude the arguments to the jury, and that he (Mr. Harrington) would follow Mr. Smithers. He did not expect to occupy more than one hour, and would prefer not to do so until to-morrow.

Mr. Davidge said he was in doubt as to the necessity, or even propriety, of addressing the jury, as he was not well, and if he were, he did not see how any human being could present the case any clearer or more forcibly than had already been done. He had not fully decided to argue the case but would have decided by to-morrow.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOME AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Rev. Prof. Pynchon has accepted the Presidency of Trinity College.

But one death has occurred in Girard College, Philadelphia, during the year.

The subscriptions in aid of the Harvard Medical School Fund amount already to over $100,000.

The regular Christmas recess at Harvard this year will be from Dec. 24, 1874, to Jan. 6, 1875, both days included.

Of the 7,804 children in Indianapolis, 3,827 only are to be found at school. It is to be feared, however, that very few of the registrations are anywhere near being correct.

Mid-day or late dinners is the question now agitating the students of Havard. It is claimed that a mid-day dinner, with a recitation afterward, is decidedly injudicious, if not hurtful.

The Troy *Daily Press* says that the attendance at the public schools of that city is smaller than it was ten years ago. It is to be presumed that attendance in proportion to the increase of population is meant.

The Memphis *Appeal* learns on good authority that a wealthy gentleman of New-York has offered Bishop Quintard to build for the University of the South a library in every respect the equivalent of that of the college at Princeton, N. J. The offer has been accepted.

The *Golos* says that the Russian Government has resolved to introduce a system of compulsory elementary education. A trial is to be made at St. Petersburg of the Berlin system, and it is thought new schools will be opened during the present month.

For many years past Union College, Schenectady N. Y., has endeavored in vain to form a boating association. They have succeeded at last in drawing up a constitution and by-laws. Members, money, and boats alone are wanting. A boat-house is promised by President Potter.

At Harvard there are 139 law students this year against 138 of last year, and 113 of year before last. The Class of 1874, which graduated in June, sent a delegation of nearly fifty students to the Law School. The Medical School shows a gain of thirty members over that of the two previous years.

Rev. J. W. Denison, of Crawford County, has been appointed Soliciting Agent for the Eastern and Middle States, to collect money for the Iowa Baptist University at Des Moines. Rev. Messrs. Holmes, Childs, and Nash, have been appointed to do similar duty in Central Iowa, and Rev. S. H. Mitchell for the State at large.

Hartford, Conn., has 9,138 children of age to attend school, of whom only 3,845 avail themselves of the advantages offered. The largest number of teachers employed is 115, at an average salary of $115 53 per month. There are 15 male teachers in the number. The average monthly wages of the female teachers is $44 39; male, $187 20.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Amherst College, Mass., held at Springfield 3d inst., Rev. H. Humphrey Neill was elected Professor of Oratory and English Literature in that institution. Mr. Neill is the son of Rev. Henry Neill, D. D., of Philadelphia, and grandson of Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., for many years President of Amherst College.

At a meeting of the Regents of the University of this State, held on the 6th inst., the distribution of $40,000 of the income of the Literature Fund for the last year was made among the several academies and academical departments of union schools entitled to participate therein. The sum due each institution will be paid by the State Treasurer on or after the 1st February next.

The Harvard University catalogue for 1874-5, is a voluminous work of 312 pages. In the general summary we find that there are 716 undergraduates, the sophomore class being the largest, having 208 members. The total number of all the members of all the schools and departments is given as 1,196. This, however, includes thirteen students of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge.

By donations and good management the value of the property of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts is now three times that of the original grant. The $80,000 has become $240,000. Of eight students who have completed the full course, five are engaged in farming, two in mechanical occupations, and one is teaching. Of the farmers, two have gone to Kansas, to join a new settlement there. Of the men in mechanical employments, one has engaged in building.

Purdue University, Indiana, has at present but forty-four pupils, though tuition is free to all residents of the State, residents of other States being charged $20 a year. The price of board in the boarding-house has been fixed at $3 50 per week. The only requirements for admission are that the applicant be of good moral character and at least sixteen years of age, and be able to pass a satisfactory examination in orthography, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, history of the United States, and algebra to quadratic equations.

San Francisco and San Mateo, Cal., have lost property to the amount of $2,000,000, given by Mr. Horace Hawes for educational purposes. These gifts were made partly by deed and partly by will. The will was set aside, because the jury did not believe Mr. Hawes was sane when he executed it; and now the Supreme Court has declared that the deed was void because it did not convey the land at the time of its execution, but gave it, reserving a life estate for the grantor; whereas, under the law then in force, such a conveyance in the future could not stand.

The *Jewish Messenger* very properly calls attention to the practice in some of our public schools of levying contributions from the children for certain purposes, such as a tribute to a deceased trustee, or other school officer. Recently a resolution was offered in the New-York Board of Education that subscriptions should be obtained from the pupils in our public schools for the purchase of a statue of Washington, to be placed in the Central Park. The *Messenger* says: "The principle is wrong. There are pupils—and very many—at our public schools, whose parents cannot afford to spend even twenty-five cents in such a cause, without depriving themselves of a necessary or almost indispensable comfort. Such children ought not to be subjected to humiliation, or forced to make a sacrifice. If any individual teacher or pupil feels like honoring a deceased benefactor, it is a commendable act to follow him to the grave and to keep his memory green. An involuntary chaplet is simply catering to the vanity and pomp of the survivors."

The Nautical School under the direction of the New-York Board of Education will soon be in operation. Commander Robert L. Phythian, United States Navy, has been detailed to act as Superintendent of the school. When a pupil has passed successfully through the prescribed term—from eighteen months to two years—he will be awarded a certificate bearing his rating and general character, which will always insure him employment. Boys not under fifteen years of age, having the written consent of their parents or guardians, will be received on condition that they are of sound constitution and that they evince some aptitude or inclination for a sea-life. They will be uniformed and supplied with bedding, for which a moderate charge will be made. They will be carefully instructed in all the duties of a seaman, and in the working of the marine artillery, the use of small arms, and the cutlass exercise. Any person desiring further information can address David Wetmore, Chairman Committee on Nautical School, Board of Education, No. 146 Grand street, or No. 365 Greenwich street.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* gives a startling account of the want of discipline in the Wisconsin State University. The Preceptress of the Ladies' Department, it appears, is unpopular, and on the 24th of last month "male representatives from the four college classes, aggregating about 100, met upon the campus before the ladies' hall, and, amid the applause of the inmates, marched around the building singing an incantation hymn, composed expressly for the occasion. Having completed the circuit, they produced an effigy, bearing a striking resemblance to the lady in question, and having properly labeled it, they deliberately burned the figure before her own door. During the burning her apartments were assailed with a perfect storm of howls, groans, hisses, opprobrious epithets, sticks, and stones. When the image was entirely consumed the mob quietly dispersed, and silence again reigned over the campus. The faculty took immediate action upon the matter, and unconditionally expelled one of the most prominent seniors for being a spectator, and for 'criminal unwillingness' to betray the participants in the riot. This young man is the university representative in the coming intercollegiate oratorical contest. A large number of students who engaged in the disturbance, holding the highest rank both as scholars and gentlemen, I understand, were suspended but a few hours ago, and over twenty-five more are on the tapis." But it seems that worse things than this occur. The correspondent says: "It is a notorious fact that frequent instances of the grossest immorality are winked at by the authorities, whenever they occur in rich and high places. Certain professors have been guilty of shameful nepotism in this respect, and others have utterly forgotten justice in the more urgent demands of purse and stomach. Students have been present at recitations actually drunk, and it is no uncommon sight to see young men distinguished by their class-badges reeling to their rooms in a state of beastly intoxication. Hardly a night passes that does not find some den, dive, or hell-hole in the city filled with well-dressed university debauchees, holding high carnival over the wine-cup and gaming-table."

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

THE MARYLAND SUIT AGAINST THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 17.

In one of the suits involved in the long controversy between the State of Maryland and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, that court yesterday rendered a decision—that is, in the case known as the "gold case"—affirming the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Maryland in favor of the railroad company. The suit in this case was originally brought to recover the difference between the value of the currency paid by the company to the State on account of the dividend due to the State under its original subscription to the stock of the road under the act of 1835, chapter 395, and the gold which the State claimed it ought to have received in payment of such dividend. In this case the judgment was in favor of the State in the Superior Court of this city, but it was reversed by our Court of Appeals, whose judgment has now been affirmed. Had this final decision been in favor of the State it would have amounted to a judgment of more than $400,000 against the company. At the time of the institution of the suit the company was claiming of the State the amount of $229,529 65 for advances in paying the large premiums on gold exchange to meet the interest on the State's bonds in London during the years 1863 and 1864, and the half year to July, 1865, and to this amount is now to be added the accrued interest. The semi-annual sum due by the railroad company to the State is $90,000, under act of June 4, 1836, making the subscription of $3,000,000 to the stock of the company on which the State was to have a perpetual dividend of six per cent. per annum out of the profits of the work, as declared from time to time, and no more.

There remains in the Supreme Court awaiting decision another case, known as the capitation tax case, being a claim by the State for one-fifth of the passenger fares on the Washington Branch, which the company withheld for some time as an offset to its own claim, and which it finally discontinued collecting after the Supreme Court's decision in the Nevada case, on the ground that its exaction was unconstitutional as a tax on intercourse between the States. This last case was argued upon a motion made by the State to dismiss the writ of error of the company more than a year ago, and it is supposed that the opinion of that court will be filed also on this remaining case during its present term.

THE DAVIDSON TRANSIT OF VENUS PARTY.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing from Tokio, Japan, under date of Sept. 27, states that when the transit of Venus party, under charge of Prof. Davidson, arrived at that city, they found a commission had been appointed by the Government to meet the Professor and assist him in the location of the party, and also for the purpose of obtaining concessions and facilities from the Government. This kind service has been earnestly performed, and, in concert with Judge Bingham, the United States Minister, Prof. Davidson finds that the amplest concessions and the largest facilities are granted to the working party, and the greatest interest in the success of the observation is manifested. The commission is composed of Prof. David Murray, LL.D., Head Councillor of the Educational Department; M. Hatakeyama, Director of the Imperial College, and Mr. Nasome, of the Educational Department. These gentlemen have secured for the Professor an assistant photographer; and by their advice two or more Japanese officers will accompany the party to learn and take part in the operations, to fit them for a proposed Japanese party for the transit of Venus in 1882. The Davidson party will be stationed at Nagasaki, where they can come in direct communication with the cable telegraph lines to Hong Kong, Pekin, and Tiadivostock, with which it is necessary to make telegraphic observations for difference of longitude. On the passage to Japan the party made observations for magnetic dip all the way across, and for magnetic variation whenever the weather was favorable, for all which great assistance was rendered by Capt. Warsaw, of the Japan. This is doubtless the first consecutive series carried across so systematically. Prof. Davidson's party is composed as follows: Prof. George Davidson, United States Coast Survey, Chief Astronomer, in charge of the party; O. H. Tittman, Sub-assistant, United States Coast Survey, First Assistant Astronomer; W. S. Edwards, Aid, United States Coast Survey, Second Assistant Astronomer; S. R. Seibert, United States Treasury Department, Chief Photographer; Francis H. Williams, of Boston, Second Assistant Photographer, together with other assistants engaged in Japan.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The committees appointed by the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church (the Reformed Church in America,) and the Synod of the German Reformed Church (the Reformed Church in the United States) to confer together on the proposed union of these two branches of the Reformed Church, are holding a meeting in Philadelphia. The difference between the two Churches lies in the fact that the Reformed Church in the United States subscribes only to the Heidelberg catechism, while the Reformed Church in America subscribes to the Belgic confession and the cannons of Dort, in addition to the Heidelberg catechism. Rev. F. K. Levan stated that the following general plan of union had been proposed in the session of the German Reformed Church: 1. Organic union. 2. The Heidelberg Catechism to be the common standard. 3. The Belgic Confession and the Articles of Dort to be considered as of great importance and of authority next to the Catechism of Heidelberg. 4. A General Synod representing the two Churches, with legislative powers, defined, however, and restricted. This synod shall not have the power to interfere with any of the existing rights of district synods, classes, &c., nor with existing educational institutions, church organizations, liturgies, or hymn-books, nor the present manner of conducting confirmations or baptisms in either of the Churches. The General Synod may, however, establish orders of worship or publish liturgies or hymnals, but may not interfere with any now in use.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR'S LETTER.

Following is Ex-Gov. Seymour's letter, declining in advance, after his manner, an election to the United States Senate:

SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1874.

I learn on my return home that you have brought forward my name in connection with the office of United States Senator. Other journals have also spoken favorably of my selection for that place. I, therefore, feel that it is due to myself to say publicly through your columns what I have uniformly said in private conversation, "that I am not a candidate for that or for any other official position." The kind way with which the journals of both parties have treated the suggestion that I should be elected to a place so honorable and important is very gratifying to me, but for personal reasons I prefer to do my duty as a citizen in the walks of private life.

I am, truly yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

AMERICAN TOPICS THROUGH CUBAN SPECTACLES—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS—THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR—INSURRECTIONARY TIDINGS—SACRILEGIOUS ROBBERY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874.

The result of the recent elections in the United States and the choice of several Democratic Governors are topics which have been commented upon by the *Diario de la Marina*, this journal stating that those who suppose, as many have done, that the triumph of the Democrats in the United States must result favorably for the pretensions of Cuban "laborantes," would be much mistaken. The *Diario* goes on to say that the aspirations of the Democratic Party, always considered as the partisan of annexation of territory and foreign wars, have been modified by the great social reform. As to foreign annexation or war, it is not to be supposed that the Democratic Party will seek or support either measure, for its principal occupation must be the reconstruction of the South. Here the *Diario* has an opportunity for a fling at the United States, for "this labor," it says, "and the task of moralizing and reforming the Administration, are more than sufficient to give employment to the activity and energy of the American people for a long time." It then declares that the triumph of the Democratic Party cannot be beneficial to Cuban interests, for it is known that Miguel Aldama wrote to the Cubans in Key West (that is to say, to those who had acquired rights of citizenship) to vote for the Republican candidate, and, according to recent advices, this advice seems to have been followed.

The Captain General returned from his tour of inspection in the interior a week ago yesterday; but, if report is to be believed, he is not too well pleased at its result. He everywhere found a feeling of resistance to the payment of his recently-imposed tax of five per cent. on capital, and this tax is being collected so very slowly and with so much difficulty that he has had occasion to issue a new and more arbitrary decree relative to it. Following is the gist of the document: Tax-payers who have not already paid the first two quarters of the tax, according to the decree of last September, and who do not pay within the period of ten days from the date of the publication of the present circular, will be obliged to pay two per cent. extra for every ten days by which they may delay the payment of the whole. After the month of November and the first fifteen days of December, the collection of taxes will be effected by judicial compulsion, according to Article 5 of the Instructions of 3d September last, and in the form determined by the instructions of 14th July, 1867, for the collection of the land or internal revenue tax. The district "juntas" are advised to name one of every guild of tradesmen, as a sort of investigator, who will be entitled to five per cent. of the sums collected by the Treasury on the capital the amount of which may be discovered to have been misrepresented in order to defraud the Government.

The weekly cancellation of Spanish banknotes continues; $97,000 were canceled this week, this making thus far in round numbers $1,164,000. Quite respectable sums have been canceled in other cities of the island for the same purpose.

There is no news of a military character, the recent rains in the interior having effectually stopped anything like active operations. The arrival of the reinforcements from Spain are anxiously awaited, as it is expected vigorous measures will then be inaugurated against the insurrection. Vicente Garcia is now acknowledged by the insurgents as the chief of the rebellion in the Eastern Department.

A recent letter from Colon, published in the *Voz de Cuba*, gives a long account of a criminal suit now in progress at that place, consequent upon the robbery of more than 3,000 head of cattle, stolen during the last few years. A number of persons occupying high and responsible positions, have been arrested as being implicated. Many consequent changes in the Government officials and Police corps of the district may be expected. The cattle were stolen when quite young, placed in pastures, and afterward sold. This case has created quite a scandal, and fresh discoveries are almost daily made.

The mulatto, Ventura Morejon, was shot at Cartagena, a small town of the interior, on the 7th inst. He was a deserter from the colored militia of Puerto Principe, and was concerned in the raid on Abreus.

The worthy Fathers of the seminary just back of the cathedral were somewhat astonished this morning on finding that they had been robbed during the night of their safe, said to contain $20,000, more or less, in gold and paper. The sacrilegious wretches got into the building by a window in the rear which overlooks the *cortina de valdés*, that is to say, the curtain, or part of the sea-wall. A ladder was used, and, by means of a stout rope, they hoisted the safe out upon the *cortina*, and there broke it open. A number of bank bills blown about, a few gold pieces scattered directly under the window where the rope and ladder were left, and the iron-box with its bottom knocked off, revealed the haste with which the thieves had effected the operation. It will be remembered that the Cathedral was robbed last June of a rich chalice and other precious vessels, and a mass was said to remove the taint and provide against a possible repetition of the offense.

The Government has permitted Mr. Juan Nenninger to resume the office of Swedish and Norwegian Consul, of which he was deprived two or three years ago on account of supposed connection with insurgent affairs and the prominent leaders of the Junta in New-York. This act is considered to be most just.

The French Opera Bouffe Company continue their performances to fair houses, although their representation of "La Fille Angot" did not by any means please. To-night they give "Le Petit Faust." It is reported that Mlle. Aimée will return hither, and the Havanese are eagerly expecting and demanding the re-appearance of this favorite artiste. A company of acrobats, sword-swallowers, and jugglers, from New-Orleans, has been entertaining the *habitués* of Albion Theatre during the week.

THE GRAVE OF THOMAS PAINE.

From the Utica Herald, Nov. 17.

Some days ago a telegraphic dispatch announced that "Farmer Lester, of New-Rochelle, had obliterated all trace of the grave of Thomas Paine, and had plowed over the spot." From many quarters protests were uttered against the alleged vandalism. The writers appealed from the memory of Thomas Paine, the infidel, to the memory of Thomas Paine the patriot, and spoke earnest words against the act of Mr. Lester. It transpires that the only ground for protest was against the makers of false reports. Farmer Lester, instead of having destroyed all marks of the spot where once the remains of Paine rested, had "cleared up the rubbish, removed the unsightly brambles, and set out four locust posts, nicely painted, to mark the spot where the body of Thomas Paine once lay." Thus Mr. Lester writes to the New-Rochelle *Pioneer*. He speaks also of Paine's "monument," which stands about forty feet from the spot he has now trimmed up. This monument, he adds, "has not been disturbed in the least, but, on the contrary, members of my family have, on a number of occasions, washed the monument where it had been soiled by some malicious person. Whatever I have done has been to improve the surroundings of the monument of Thomas Paine and nothing else." This much we deem it due to say, that farmer Lester, who is stated to be seventy eight years of age and an earnest Christian, may be rescued from any unjust reproach. Having been falsely represented, it would have been as much his due had the grave in question been that of the commonest mortal. Thomas Paine lives in two characters—as an infidel and as a patriot. The two are distinct. And no true American, who honors patriotism and freedom of religious thought, will honor Paine the less for his noble work in behalf of liberty and the American colonies because he penned the *Age of Reason*. Certainly they are less worthy of honor who permit their horror of his anti-religious teaching to lead them to soil the monument of the dead. Simeon Lester finds he can be a Christian, and yet wash off the stains cast by malicious persons on Paine's monument, clear away the rubbish that had accumulated over the spot, and set neat posts to mark the empty grave of the great infidel.

IOWA.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL RETURNS OF ITS VOTE—LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS.

Iowa at its October election did wonderfully well. Its Republican majority was 28,202, against 22,565 last year. The total vote now is 186,310; in 1872 it was 187,721. The official vote for Secretary of State at the late election was canvassed on Thursday last, and found to be as follows:

Counties.	Young, Rep.	Morgan, Dem.	Counties.	Young, Rep.	Morgan, Dem.
Adair	917	433	Johnson	1708	1917
Adams	529	398	Jones	2093	1610
Allamakee	1229	1400	Keokuk	1418	1337
Appanoose	1289	1139	Kossuth	429	111
Audubon	180	228	Lee	2027	2337
Benton	2012	1219	Linn	2744	1598
Black Hawk	1778	1237	Louisa	1251	563
Boone	1341	877	Lucas	832	651
Bremer	1078	330	Lyon	259	13
Buchanan	1386	1161	Madison	1522	1252
Buena Vista	503	72	Mahaska	1974	1394
Butler	1082	339	Marion	1761	1663
Calhoun	267	81	Marshall	1963	227
Carroll	485	422	Mills	851	660
Cass	1027	556	Mitchell	887	357
Cedar	1726	1031	Monona	469	515
Cerro Gordo	969	154	Monroe	885	570
Cherokee	545	237	Montgomery	1029	487
Chickasaw	925	580	Muscatine	1597	1301
Clarke	703	541	O'Brien	273	83
Clay	446	33	Osceola	218	3
Clayton	1371	1953	Page	1139	764
Clinton	2191	2023	Palo Alto	229	255
Crawford	579	422	Plymouth	578	158
Dallas	1426	976	Pocahontas	300	84
Davis	1207	1178	Polk	3059	1933
Decatur	964	829	Pottawattamie	1634	1435
Delaware	1428	973	Poweshiek	1290	843
Des Moines	1915	1677	Ringgold	510	391
Dickinson	193	81	Sac	396	135
Dubuque	1926	3259	Scott	1591	2548
Emmet	194	32	Shelby	496	306
Fayette	2221	1252	Sioux	265	57
Floyd	1331	283	Story	1408	709
Franklin	749	233	Tama	1637	940
Fremont	862	1304	Taylor	742	582
Greene	687	298	Union	718	569
Grundy	560	229	Van Buren	1378	1126
Guthrie	882	567	Wapello	1608	1370
Hamilton	694	457	Warren	1609	1161
Hancock	231	48	Washington	1704	1358
Hardin	1413	899	Wayne	1196	1203
Harrison	946	863	Webster	883	919
Henry	1632	1424	Winnebago	281	51
Howard	678	350	Winneshiek	1522	1076
Humboldt	322	106	Woodbury	750	586
Ida	93	33	Worth	314	12
Iowa	1165	1022	Wright	471	77
Jackson	1567	1840			
Jasper	2143	1220			
Jefferson	1301	1062	Total	107256	79054
Republican majority					28,202

The vote for Auditor of State resulted: Buren R. Sherman, Republican, 108,014; Joseph M. King, Democrat, 78,368; Republican, 29,646. For members of Congress the vote has been found to be as follows:

Dist.	Republicans.		Anti-Monopoly.	
1.	McCrary	11384	Palmer	9521
2.	Tufts	10779	Shehan	10122
3.	Granger	11077	Ainsworth	11066
4.	Pratt	10725	Bowman	6975
5.	Wilson	12724	Wilkinson	7481
6.	Sampson	12461	Gates	9737
7.	Karson	12274	Whitman	9976
8.	McDill	10808	Rood	8115
9.	Oliver	12657	Whiting	6815

OFFICIAL VOTE OF VIRGINIA.

Following is the result of the official canvass of the vote for members of Congress in Virginia at the election held Nov. 3:

Dist.	Republican.		Democratic.	
1.	Sener	10488	Douglas	10783
2.	Platt	14377	Goode	14083
3.	Burgess	10710	Walker	13325
4.	Stowell	14583	Mann	8201
5.	Thomas	7723	Cabell	10221
6.	Johnson	5707	Tucker	10708
7.	Lewis	3214	Harris	9266
8.	Barbour	9291	Hunter	9809
9.	Henderlite	1821	Terry	8052

McMullin, Independent Democrat, 6,760.

The total vote for the regular Democratic candidates in the State is 94,448; for the Opposition candidates, 82,853; aggregate vote, 177,301. The total vote for the proposed constitutional amendments is 86,420; against them, 59,914; majority for the amendments, 26,516.

Richmond papers of Monday say that the judges of election in the counties of Sussex, Prince George, and Southampton, of the Second District, have held adjourned meetings, and prepared and forwarded to the Secretary of the Commonwealth amended returns of the vote cast for Congress, by which a change has been made which will give Mr. Goode, Democrat, a majority in the district of over one hundred. A protest signed by citizens has been forwarded from James City County, in the same district, to the State Board of Canvassers, which meets on the 23d instant, against counting the votes at certain precincts, where it is charged many fraudulent votes were polled by negroes "colonized" from another Congressional district.

A MYSTERIOUS PLAYMATE.

To the stories of occurrences hard to explain on any material theory, the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* contributes the following:

A story of such occurrences has recently been related to us, and if it were permissible to give names, they would give much weight to the statement. The facts come to us through only two mouths from the actors. A family removed from a country village into Boston, and occupied a house comparatively new, and in a modern part of the city. The children soon began to tell their parents of a boy who came to play with them in the street or in their play-room, and of what he said and did, and how he looked. The parents never saw the boy, and finally bade the children bring him in some day to see them. The answer was, "Oh, we can't; he goes right away." Being told the next time he came to the house to let them know, the children did so; but, as they said, he had "gone right away" when the parent reached the play-room. This went on for some time, greatly to the wonder and perplexity of the parents; the children, simple, and matter of fact, thought nothing strange of it. One day they reported to their father that their playmate, now well known by name, told them his father and mother were going to Europe in a few days, and he gave their names and the vessel they would sail by from New-York. The gentleman, without saying anything, went to New-York, found such names on the steamer list, went to the dock on the day of sailing, sought out the persons, and inquired if they had a boy of such age and description as his children had related to him. With great emotion they replied, "We had such a boy, but he is dead; why do you ask?" Further conversation convinced them and the Bostonian, that the spirit of their darling boy, never seen by those who knew and loved him, was a frequent visitor to the house of perfect strangers, and seen and talked with by the children of others. What was the result is not known to us; whether or not, upon the return home of the Bostonian, any attempt was made to open communication with the spirit boy for his parents, or even whether or not the "spirit" was again seen; but the facts here given went near to overturn his disbelief in the possibility of the return of the soul in bodily appearance, on the part of the clear-headed, devout and gray-haired man, to whom the tale was told by his life-long friend, the Bostonian himself, and through whom the story comes to us.

THE LATE HAMMATT BILLINGS.

We have already announced the death of Mr. Hammatt Billings, the well-known architect and designer. He was born in Milton, Mass., in 1819. His genius as an artist exhibited itself while yet a child, and at a comparatively youthful age he commenced the study of architecture with the late Asher Benjamin. At a later period Mr. Billings entered the office of the late Ammi B. Young, who at that time was engaged in superintending the erection of the Custom-house in Boston. The Government archives at that period evidence the fact that Mr. Billings prepared a very large portion of the drawings by which this building was constructed from the designs of its architect. For many years succeeding the completion of the Custom-house Mr. Billings devoted himself to wood engraving, in which profession, including designing, he was eminently successful. During this period of his most active and industrious life Mr. Billings found time to paint both in oil and water colors and to write on art matters. His most successful style of drawing was known as line or etching drawing, and a very large number of works in this style adorn the walls of the residences of many Boston families. As an architect Mr. Billings took rank with the foremost in this his real profession. The hall of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, in Chauncey street; the Methodist Church on Tremont street; the Second Unitarian Church, Rev. Chandler Robbins, Pastor, lately removed from Bedford street to the Back Bay, and there rebuilt; the Odd Fellows' Hall on Tremont street, and numerous other attractive and notable public and private structures, not only of Boston, but in various other sections of New-England, attest his genius and capacity for the profession he adorned. The greatest work undertaken by him during his extended professional career was the Pilgrim Monument, begun and now in process of erection at Plymouth. Previous to its commencement Mr. Billings had designed and seen erected a very appropriate and classic canopy at Plymouth, covering the landing rock of the Pilgrims. Mr. Billings visited Europe some ten years since, living principally in London, where he practiced designing for illustrated works. On returning to America he connected himself with Mr. Joseph E. Billings, a brother, who until recently was associated with him in the practice of architecture.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

NEW CHAOS—RESULTS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

OPEN REBELLION—SARMIENTO'S VIEWS—THE ATTITUDE OF BRAZIL—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874.

The chaotic Republic of Buenos Ayres is again in a great state of perturbation. The process of crystallization which had a partial development under the peaceful rule of Dr. Domingo Sarmiento during the past six years, is suddenly interrupted at the very beginning of the Presidential term of his amiable successor, Dr. Avellenada. The elements of cohesion have never been sufficiently strong to withstand the strain of a Presidential election. The partisan bitterness and jealousy of rival parties in the contest will not subside on the announcement of the decision of the people as shown by counting the votes. The minority are up in arms all over the country against the recently inaugurated Government. The situation gained by two successive terms of peace is jeopardized by revolution. Business is paralyzed and payments suspended, commerce is at a dead stand-still, and anarchy rules.

On the 12th of June an election for President of the Argentine Republic was held. The candidates were Dr. Alphonse Alsina, Dr. Avellenada, and Gen. Bartolomo Mitre. The first two were the candidates of the Sarmiento Government. Just on the eve of the election Dr. Alsina, seeing that his continuance in the field would render the election of Mitre inevitable, retired from the contest, and threw the weight of his influence in favor of Avellenada. All the machinery of the Government was then exerted to secure the latter's election. All public business in the army, navy, and other departments was suspended in order to achieve this end. The Juis de Partida of the districts supposed to be affected with Mitrista leanings was peremptorily removed, and a decided administration man appointed. If the commander of any outlying fortinha was suspected of a lack of fealty he was sent on detached service until after the election, taking with him as many of Mitre's adherents as possible, and many of the dodges known to the "party in power" were resorted to in order to "fix things" and make Avellenada's return certain. Even Philadelphia's best ward politicians might have learned useful lessons from the rude Knights of the Campos, who intimidated electors and judges with pistol and knife, and in many well-authenticated cases returned greater majorities than there were voters. It was announced as a grand victory for the Avellenadas; Mitre acquiesced, and all seemed peaceful. As the day of inauguration approached, however, the mutterings from press and people became both loud and deep.

On the 23d of September the rebellion against the existing Government was initiated by the secession of Capt. Obligado, commander of the gun-boat Uruguay, who arrested Capt. Ramiro, of the gun-boat Parana, and taking possession of both vessels, began, as President Sarmiento expressed it, "to blockade the port of Buenos Ayres and exercise acts of jurisdiction, giving orders to vessels that approach," &c. Next, brigades and regiments of the army began to secede, and Gen. Arredondo is accused of having caused Gen. Ivanowski, a patriotic Pole, who held command in the Argentine forces, to be assassinated. On the 25th of September Gen. Mitre resigned his position in the army, and placed himself in communication with the rebels with a view to taking command of the forces in the field in person. The Republic was at once declared in a state of siege, and President Sarmiento began taking the most vigorous measures to repress the insurrection. The available forces at the disposition of the Government are set down at 20,000, but this number will bear reducing by fully one-half. Murders and assassinations have taken place in every part of the country, but as yet no actual conflict between the two forces has occurred.

President Sarmiento, in his message to Congress, on Sept. 26, warns "the people and Congress that the triumph of the revolutionary forces will be the ruin of the country, exposing future Administrations to the incendiary movements of men who have renounced every sentiment of morality and honor before the idol of their own passions, whether embodied in men or ideas." Congress has authorized the President to spend any amount, which he, in his judgment may deem necessary, to put down the rebellion.

On the 12th of October Dr. Avellenada was inaugurated as Chief Magistrate of the Republic. The retiring and incoming Presidents delivered addresses reviewing the situation, and pledging themselves to rescue the country from the toils of the revolutionists. President Sarmiento compared the revolt to the attempt of the slave States to divide the Union; but this is scarcely a parallel. The sectional character of our strife is altogether absent from this trouble.

The "intelligent contraband" will hardly be quoted in the history of this rebellion, but we are having a surfeit of the views of "gentlemen who have had opportunities of knowing," and these generally take the position that Mitre will succeed in overthrowing the Government recently invested with power. He is certainly sustained by men of influence and wealth, and there are not lacking suggestions that the Government of Brazil is not at all averse to his reassuming the reins of power in the Platine Republic. The *Diario* of Rio, commenting on the outbreak, advises the Ministry of the Empire to preserve a perfect neutrality, and adds, rather significantly, "Let it be a real, not a sham neutrality." There are many here among the well-informed persons who do not hesitate to convict Brazil of being a very powerful aid to the Mitristas. Be this as it may, nothing is more evident than this fact, that if Brazil interferes in any way it will be in direct opposition to the will of her people, who, though they may dislike their mercurial neighbors, are too earnestly devoted to the peace, prosperity, and welfare of the Empire to expend one unnecessary "vintem" on power and shot.

Since the adjournment of the National Parliament no events of any political importance have occurred. The country feels a measurable sense of relief in the fixedness of things resulting in the sense of security from further power to harm or disturb vested in a restless Congress not actuated by a purely patriotic desire to legislate for anything but a continuance of its own term of office.

A curious case of tampering with the verdict of a jury has just been made the subject of a great deal of criticism. Cervetto Stockman was placed on trial for the murder of his partner, Mr. Langlois. It was almost a clear case against the accused as the evidence was presented. The Scotch practice of deciding guilt or innocence by majorities is the peculiar feature of verdict-rendering in Brazil. Six votes for acquittal and six for condemnation—the vote of Minerva—sets the accused at liberty. This was the verdict in the Stockman case; and as the jury is never polled, the verdict was accepted and the prisoner released, amid the greatest excitement. On the following day eight "cards" appeared in the journals, signed by eight different jurymen, each justifying his action before the public in having voted against the prisoner's acquittal! No action has yet been taken in the matter; but as Stockman was wealthy, there is just a slight suspicion that his counsel improved on New-York modes of influencing acquittals.

The City of Peking arrived here, en route for the Pacific, on the 19th, with two blades of her screw broken. Her officers report her as having made the passage from New-York in a very creditable manner. During her stay here she will be visited by the Emperor and suite.

Prof. Charles Frederick Hartt, of Cornell University, arrived in Rio on the 15th, with his assistants, on his fifth exploring expedition to the interior of Brazil. The expedition is undertaken under the auspices of the Cornell University, but received great material aid from Col. Edwin B. Morgan, of Aurora, N.Y., and other gentlemen who have heretofore taken an interest in Prof. Hartt's Brazilian researches. The Professor will probably receive a commission from the Imperial Government to make some special explorations. In this event he will be able to make a valuable contribution to the present knowledge of Brazilian geology and paleontology.

Sir John Hawkshaw is now visiting all the ports of the Empire, with a view to suggesting plans for the improvements of the entrances to the harbors.

Notwithstanding the exceptionally large harvest of coffee, prices have been firmly maintained, but this may in part be attributed to the limited capacity of the lines of traffic, the market, during its period of greatest demand, being dependent on daily supplies for its sales.

VALUE OF A COMMA.

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

From the Burlington Free Press, Nov. 11.

The Constitution of the State of Vermont, as printed in the general statutes and other official publications for over eighty years, declares that "the Governor, and in his absence, the Lieutenant Governor," (in the original Constitution it was the Governor and *Council*,) "shall have power to grant pardons and remit fines, in all cases whatsoever, except in treason and murder, in which they shall have power to grant reprieves, but not to pardon until after the end of the next session of the Assembly." This seems to say, distinctly, that the Governor shall not have power to pardon traitors and murderers until after the end of the next *session of Assembly*; and by implication it would seem to follow that he *may* pardon murderers after a session has intervened. The question as to what the Constitution really means in this matter came up in conversation between several gentlemen in the State Library at Montpelier the other day. Mr. Abell, of West Haven, was of the opinion that the Constitution did not intend to give the power of pardon to the Governor at any time in cases of treason and murder, and he found in a volume of Vermont reports an opinion of Judge Williams to that effect. The point was speedily settled by the production by the State Librarian of the first printed copy of the Constitution (printed at Hartford, Conn., in 1779) in which a comma plainly appears after the word "pardon," in the sentence quoted. This makes all clear. The words "but not to pardon" are plainly parenthetical, and the meaning is as plain as if it read: he shall have power to grant reprieves (but not to pardon) until after the end of the next session; or he shall have power to grant reprieves until after the end of the next session, but not to pardon. When the Constitution was next printed, a year or two later, the comma was omitted, doubtless by a careless proof-reader, and from then till now our Constitution has never been correctly printed.

This is not the first case in which a careless omission or substitution of a comma has made an important difference with the meaning and construction of a law. The act of 1870, providing for the abolishing of school districts, as drawn, required each town in the State to take action in the next March meeting on the question, whether it would substitute the town system for the district system. The Legislature intended that each town should have the subject up in town meeting and take definite action upon it; but a blundering engrossing clerk put in a comma where none belonged and the act as passed left it optional with the selectmen to put an article in the warnings in reference to the school systems or not. And in point of fact not a dozen towns in the State acted on the question.

PETITION OF ARTHUR ORTON'S SISTERS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jury and Mrs. Mary Ann Tredgett, who describe themselves as "daughters of the late Mr. George Orton, butcher and importer of Shetland ponies, of No. 69 High street, Wapping, and sisters of the Arthur Orton who has been so much mentioned in connection with the Tichborne case," have addressed a petition to the Queen, in which they declare that the gentleman known to them as Sir Roger Tichborne is not, and cannot be, their brother Arthur. They say: "Arthur was taller when he left England at eighteen years of age than this gentleman was when we saw him in 1868. Arthur, when he left home in 1852, was thin, and not likely to become stout, any more than the rest of his brothers, who are all thin men. Arthur, like his brothers, had a short body and long legs and arms; while this gentleman has a long body and short legs and arms. Arthur, like his brothers, had straight legs; this gentleman has an in-knee. Arthur, like his brothers, had a long foot with a low instep; this gentleman has a short foot with a high instep. Arthur's hands, like those of his brothers, were long and bony; this gentleman's are short and fleshy. Arthur, like his brothers, had a curved back; this gentleman has a hollow back. Arthur's eyes, like those of his brothers, were light blue; this gentleman's are dark. Arthur's hair was light brown; this gentleman's is dark brown, as your Majesty may see by the small lock of each which we humbly inclose. Arthur had no birth-mark on his side; this gentleman, it was sworn in the trial, has such a mark. Arthur had small-pox marks on his face; this gentleman has none. Arthur had a deep cut or scar across his face; this gentleman has no such cut or scar. Arthur had his ears pierced, and he wore earrings; this gentleman, it has been proved, has not had his ears pierced, and, therefore, he cannot have worn earrings." Other points of presumed dissimilarity are urged, and the petition concludes thus: "That under these circumstances, and seeing it is very hard for us and our brothers, and also a blight upon the prospects of the children of Mrs. Jury and other near connections, that it should be imputed we have a brother a convict for such a crime, we humbly implore your Majesty to cause such steps to be taken in the matter as may lead to the reversal of the sentence, and the release of the prisoner." To this document the Home Secretary has replied as follows:

WHITEHALL, Nov. 2, 1874.

MADAM: Mr. Secretary Cross having had under his careful consideration the petition, with accompanying inclosures, praying the release of Thomas Castro, alias Arthur Orton, alias Sir Roger Tichborne, now under sentence of penal servitude, which bears the signature of yourself and Mrs. Tredgett, I am directed to acquaint you that he must refuse to advise her Majesty to comply with the prayer thereof. The photographs and hair are returned.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON.
To Mrs. JURY.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A BROTHER.

News comes from the Canton of Tessin to the *Continental Herald* of a savage act on the part of the Chaplain of Meride, in the District of Mendrisio. The brother of the Chaplain had given, it is supposed, some signs of mental aberration, which led the latter, so he states, to presume that his brother had some designs upon his life. Under this pretext he was shut up in a miserable room, with but a small opening in it strongly guarded by bars of iron, through which his meals were handed. One day, latterly, the sister of the victim, who was in the habit of taking his meals to the window, observed that the last ration had not been withdrawn, and she suspected that he was dead. On entering the den, which had not been opened for a long time, Gaetano Roncati, such was his name, was found at the foot of a bed of rotten straw, in contact with the bare earth in a dying state. His beard was long and untended, his body was covered with bristles rather than hair, and his thin locks spread over his shoulders like those of a *zingaro*. The place looked more like a stable than anything else; its state is not fit for description, but some idea may be formed of it from the fact that for ten years this miserable being had been locked up in the den with no other company than the spiders which had woven their webs from roof to floor. The curé was called to give the last consolations of religion to the poor creature, but when he arrived this victim of a brother's barbarity had been released from his sufferings. When these facts became known there was a cry of indignation raised throughout the district at the savagery of an act happily without frequent parallel; and no slight amount of dissatisfaction has been expressed that the local authorities have been slow in their action to punish the author of the cruel deed. It is stated that the somewhat too liberal tendencies of Roncati in opinion and in matters of expenditure did not suit the avaricious character of the chaplain, his brother, and that in this may be found the motive for the incarceration of the victim. It is not yet known whether the Police authorities have taken action in the affair. It is difficult to conceive that such an event can be passed by unchallenged.

THE WELLSBORO BANK ROBBERY.

A clue has been obtained to the robbery of the National Bank at Wellsboro, Tioga County, Penn. The thieves gagged and bound the Cashier's family on the night of Sept. 16, and, securing the keys, stole $80,000 in bonds and $23,000 in currency. The Pinkerton Detective Agency have been at work on the case, Mr. Benjamin Franklin and Lewis C. Cassidy having been retained by the bank. They discovered that on the 6th inst., Holmes B. Kelly, of Philadelphia, requested Mr. W. C. Leslie to procure for him advances on $14,000 of bonds ($8,000 Union Pacific and $6,000 Missouri Guarantee Company.) Leslie innocently applied to Towsend, Whelen & Co., No. 309 Walnut street, Philadelphia, who advanced eighty and ninety per cent. respectively on the bonds. Leslie, by direction of Kelly, purchased other railroad bonds to the value of $1,000, and received a check then for $10,000. Mr. Whelen had sold the bonds in New-York and sent them on that night. Next day, when delivered and compared with the list of stolen bonds, they were found to be a part of the lot. Mr. Kelly was notified, and in an interview with Mr. Franklin, said that he got the bonds from a man from Pittsburg, named J. R. Flemming, who sent for him to go to his room at the Continental Hotel. Kelly was arraigned before Alderman Beitler, in Philadelphia, Wednesday, when these facts were testified to, and Franklin stated thot he could find no register at the Continental Hotel of Flemming, nor any messenger who had been sent to Kelly, neither could he find such a person in Pittsburg. Kelly was committed to stand trial in Tioga County.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN LAWRENCE.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* of Monday, 16th inst., says: "About the best business in the city just now is the sale of water. It is not in many years that a drought has so severely affected this vicinity, and the prospect for its continuance is most excellent. Twenty cents a barrel is the price of water at wholesale, and when boys furnish the community by the pailful it costs as much for the smaller quantity. Orders have been issued stopping the taking water from the pond on the Common, and now the canal and river are the only resource. Stables, hotels, and boarding-houses are the greatest sufferers, and their water is quite an item of expense. The average rain-fall in this region is over three inches per month, but during the last seven and a half weeks, when the rain-fall should have been about six inches, it has actually been less than three-quarters of one inch, or in exact figures 72-100ths of an inch. During that time there have been but three rains, as follows: Oct. 3d, .34; 9th, .23; 11th, .12. Since November came in we have only had one slight sprinkling, when the fall was but 2-100ths—not worth mentioning. Old Probs. has encouraged us a few times, but it seems that he and the weather clerk have had a falling out."

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

PROBABLE ACTION IN CONGRESS.

THE HARD-MONEY MEN AND THE INFLATIONISTS—THE QUESTION OF THE FINANCES TO BE THE CHIEF TOPIC—A DISTINCT ISSUE TO BE FORCED—BOTH SIDES TO BE PLACED ON RECORD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874.

The financial question seems likely to be more prominent in Congress this Winter than last, and some of the leading politicians expect it to be the most important element in deciding the future of the Republican and Democratic Parties. The subject of the finances was in the first instance raised by the inflationists, and not by the hard-money party, who were the real conservatives on this question. The result of the elections must certainly give the inflationists a temporary advantage, which they will not hesitate to improve to the utmost. They can claim that the failure of the party to adopt their proposition and increase the volume of the currency last Winter was the cause of the political disasters. Many hard-money men ascribed the reverses of the Republicans to the hard times, and it has been customary with those who opposed inflation to admit that it would produce a temporary though fictitious prosperity. The inflationists say that giving the country more money would have been reviving trade, and Republican successes. But the leaders of the "rag-money" party will convince themselves rather than their opponents with this kind of reasoning. At any rate, it is certain that they are more established in their views than ever by the recent elections, and they come to Congress this Winter more than ever determined to adhere to advocacy of the expansion of paper currency. The inflationists will not let the subject of the finances slumber. But the issue will this time be raised by the conservatives in finance, without waiting for an attack from the paper-money leaders. The signs of the times foretell that the finances will be the most important political topic of the approaching session.

There has been an impression prevailing very generally that the elections had supplanted the inflation heresy, and that the Republicans would spend the remainder of the time before the expiration of the present Congress in attempts to retrieve the disasters of October and November by the union of all the diverse interests and factions to save the organization which they all protess to believe is important to the welfare of the country. But this impression is sure to be mistaken. Already leaders of the hard-money men are discussing the policy of the future, and considering the necessity of committing the party absolutely to measures looking to an early resumption of specie payments. It is not probable that any legislation will be enacted this Winter, since the session is so short, and whatever proposition is made is sure to encounter so much discussion. But they will use every possible means to secure a direct vote of the Senate, and also of the House, on some specific and definite specie resumption scheme, so that the record of every Senator and member may be indelibly written. The hope is entertained that the great majority of the Republican party in Congress will be found in accord with the Administration on this question, and that the Republican organization may be committed to the establishment of gold as the basis of the currency. The hard-money men are not afraid to precipitate the vote, for they know that if an inflation bill should be passed it would be vetoed by the President, and they are determined that there shall be a party in the country committed to a currency equal in value to gold, and if it is not the Republican Party that it shall be a new organization. But there is little expectation that the responsibility of forming a new party on this issue will fall upon the opponents of inflation. The Executive Department of the Government is thoroughly committed against inflation. In a division on this question the hard-money men will be found supporting the Administration, and will, therefore, retain in their control the party machinery and organization, and if a political division arises among Republicans, the inflationists will have to assume the attitude of desertion from the Republican ranks. When the inflation Currency bill had been passed by Congress last Winter, and was waiting the action of the President, there were not a few men in the Senate and in the House who spoke freely of their resolution, in case the bill should be signed, and the Republican Party should thereby become committed to the views of Senators Morton and Logan, to act thereafter against the Administration and against the Republican organization. The same threats were made upon the other side, in case the bill was vetoed, and it is well known with how much difficulty an open rupture was prevented at that time. The feeling is represented, by those who are most interested in this particular subject, to be far more intense this Fall than it was a year ago. If this statement should prove to be entirely true, and both factions persist in bringing the financial question to a test vote, there would seem be a prospect at least, not very remote, of a reformation of party lines. The Democrats in Congress are thus far not more likely to commit themselves in an unbroken rank to the inflation scheme than are the Republicans to the opposite platform, and if the inflation of the currency should become a definite issue before Congress, and as prominent and overshadowing an issue as it is expected to be by many of the shrewdest politicians, it will almost certainly unite with the hard-money men of the Republican Party the hard-money Democrats, who will all together work under the Republican name and organization, while the inflationists will have either to organize anew under the name of the Democracy or under some new party organization with a new party name.

It is noticeable, however, that no prospect or possibility of a change in party organizations during the next two years is admitted by the older politicians. Few of the men who helped to organize the Republican Party, and who have acted with it either from its foundation or from the date of its earliest successes, will believe that it can be divided and broken. They expect a direct political conflict between the Democratic and Republican Parties in the Presidential canvass of 1876. It is very likely there are men in the Republican Party who will continue to vote the Republican ticket as long as they live, emulating the example of some old Democrats who still continue to vote for Gen. Jackson. It is of course true that no one can foresee at this time very clearly the future course of political events, but it is only those who are determined not to see that fail to perceive that strong forces are working far below the ordinary foundations of political actions which may bring about within a short time a new era in American politics.

DUFFLA WAR PRAYER.

According to the Delhi *Gazette*, the Dufflas are in an uncomfortable state of mind about the approaching English expedition into their country. A big-sounding war prayer has been drawn up by the local Pope, who has enjoined all true Dufflas to repeat it twice a day. Among other things they are to pray: "Let their coasts be ruled by us! Let the demons of their forts be given to those of ours! Let the soul of him who is the chief cause of this quarrel be bound by that of our friend and chief, whom he has injured! Let the properties of their country be received by us! Let their warriors be seized by us; for which reason make strong all our warriors, that they may bind the spirits of all their able men for us to destroy them! Give us such help that they may not stand or hold, and that they be rendered insane and made to tremble! Come, our principal god, who art great, and powerful, and old, and whose words are always obeyed, destroy all our enemies, with all they possess, even that which is upon their backs! Let owls scream on their houses! Let all venomous reptiles scramble up the posts of their houses, and frighten them with terrific noises! Let fierce dogs, wild elephants, and ferocious tigers terrify them, so that they scratch each other's faces and tear their own hair! Let the rainbow drink up the water of their wells and tanks and rivers! Let a powerful tempest sweep them away! Come, spirits of our warriors, of our ancestors, seize the spirits of our enemies! Come, spirits of our great grandmothers, with the demons of this powerful country, by whom we are governed, and whose eyes, and ears, and nostrils are ever open toward us!"

The New-York Times.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Matinée at 1:30—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson. Evening—MASKS AND FACES—Miss Kate Field.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN—Mr. Louis James, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinee at 1:30—School for Scandal.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg—Matiné at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

LYCEUM THEATRE—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Miss Emily Soldene. Matinée at 1:30.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILD CAT NED—Mr. G. Waldron, Donald McKay. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE TIGRESS OF THE WEST—JACK SHEPPARD.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS, by Mr. Frederick Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &C.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The series of trials arising out of the Beecher-Tilton scandal began yesterday. It presented the spectacle of a boy of nineteen testifying that his mother (now dead) had never had improper relations with Mr. BEECHER. The trials yet to come will inevitably give the public much worse things to read than this, and if there is any possible way of avoiding the disgusting scandals now hanging over our heads, surely it ought to be adopted. If the trials go on, all the preaching from Brooklyn pulpits will not compensate for the mischief which will be wrought.

The Board of Education will be placed in serious difficulties by the sudden resolution to lessen its resources by $186,000. How can it possibly carry on its work thus hampered? The members of the Board have devoted much thought and labor to their task, and when gentlemen like Mr. R. G. BEARDSLEE are willing to give up their valuable time to work for the public good, it seems a foolish act to tie their hands behind their backs and cripple them for want of means. The "cutting down" operation above referred to is a false piece of economy, and will give rise to serious mischief if it is insisted upon.

Since the publication of HORACE WALPOLE'S *Letters*, no book of greater historical interest has seen the light than the *Greville Memoirs*. It throws a curious, and we may almost say a terrible, light on the conduct and character of the public men in England under the reigns of GEORGE IV. and WILLIAM IV. Its descriptions of those Kings and of their kinsfolk are never likely to be forgotten. As the book is at present difficult to find in New-York, we publish to-day some interesting extracts from it, and readers of these quotations will probably be glad to learn that the Messrs. SCRIBNER intend to issue the work in a handy form, probably as one of their "Bric-a-brac" series.

After a considerable period of quiet, the Cuban insurgents appear to have broken out with active assaults at numerous points on their lines. From official sources we have reports of a number of engagements in which the rebels were the assailants, and in each of which, as might be expected, "the rebels were compelled to withdraw." None of these skirmishes were of great moment, but their number and spirit indicate that the insurgents keep up their guerrilla organization with great pertinacity. The frequency of such demonstrations, after all, only shows how difficult is the task of restoring peace to the island.

A very interesting letter from our special correspondent in Georgia is printed this morning. It relates to the cotton manufactures of Columbus, and recounts their great progress and the causes which have led to it. Referring our readers to the letter for the facts, we beg to call their attention to the excellent effect which commercial and industrial prosperity has had on the relations of the whites and blacks. In Columbus they work side by side, receive the same wages, live in adjoining houses, and deposit their savings in the same banks, and they get on together, apparently, in all things perfectly well. There is no room for doubt that, as the Southern States learn by experience, as they will, how their resources can be profitably developed by free labor, and both races become industrious and comparatively prosperous, the political disturbances will cease. In this light, the Columbus cotton masters are the best of political missionaries.

The following remarks appear in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"Considering the pretensions of Paris, St. Petersburg, and London as musical capitals—considering also the enormous sums spent annually on Italian opera in all these cities, but especially in the two last, and more especially in the last of all—it is curious to observe how, in regard to the production of important novelties, New-York takes precedence of all of them. Year after year, until at last the joke ceased to be amusing, our rival opera-managers used to compete with one another in promising to bring out 'Lohengrin.' We forget whether VERDI'S 'Aïda' has ever been formally announced. It is quite certain, however, that it has never been produced either in England, France, Germany, or Russia. Both 'Lohengrin,' however, and 'Aïda' have been played under Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH'S management at the New-York Academy of Music—the former with Mme. NILSSON in the part of *Elsa* and Signor CAMPANINI in that of *Lohengrin*. Probably the most successful of the new operas brought out so plentifully during the last few years in Italy has been Signor MARCHETTI'S 'Ruy Blas;' and now we learn that the said 'Ruy Blas' has just been given at the favored Academy of Music."

All this is very well, but does the enterprise necessary to produce these new works pay? The public of New-York is indebted to the liberality of Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH for the opportunity of hearing "Lohengrin," "Aïda," "Ruy Blas," and VERDI'S "Messa da Requiem." They have nothing to complain of. But has Mr. STRAKOSCH been treated with equal liberality—that is, has he received the support which he so well deserves? On that point Mr. STRAKOSCH might "a tale unfold" to the *Pall Mall* which would account to it for the reluctance of managers on its own side of the Atlantic to incur the great expense and risks of producing new operas.

Marching and countermarching is the order of the day in the north of Spain. The Carlists have just distinguished themselves in cruelty by shooting a large number of Republican prisoners—a barbarous act which will doubtless be bitterly remembered against them when they come to the final surrender. The Republican armies seem to make rather poor headway at present, everything indicating a feeble commissariat, inferior artillery, and desultory fighting, whose results can but be bad. The Carlists do not appear discouraged by recent events and continue to hover about Irun, and other places occupied by the Republican forces. The guerrilla bands in the South of Spain have been quiet for some time past.

The American missionaries in Syria have been made the objects of a demonstration which appeared for a time to threaten violence to them. Their residence at Latakia was recently invaded by an armed force, and their liberty seems to have been restrained. The Turkish Government promises to give full satisfaction in case any wrong is done, but it would be more generous in that Government to warn the Governor of Syria beforehand that he will be held directly responsible for outrages upon missionaries or their homes.

We publish in another column a letter from Rio de Janeiro which gives a clear and comprehensive view of the causes that led to the Argentine rebellion. The picture of Argentine politics, necessarily presented is not at all flattering to the South American Republicans, but it is notorious that the professional politicians of that region are quite as bad as any to be found in more peaceful countries. It is noticeable that up to this date nothing worthy of the name of a general engagement has taken place, and it is possible that the "revolution" will be concluded without bloodshed.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCE.

The statesmen of the Manhattan Club believe in Mr. LOWE'S doctrine, that it would be a good plan to educate their rulers. The rulers of the Democratic Party, in fact, whatever the Fifth-avenue gentlemen may be in name, need a good deal of education in the matter which the latter deem very important, namely, in finance. The Western States, in which was commenced the reaction which has given the Democrats a partial restoration to power, and the Southern States, where the Democrats expect to find their strongholds in the immediate future, must exercise a great influence on Democratic policy with reference to finance, and their views, as is well known, are by no means the views of Mr. TILDEN and his coterie. And the West and South have a great many allies among the Democrats of the East, especially among those who, while they are very faithful to the party, are very obstinate, ignorant, and demonstrative.

For instance, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the organ of the Pendletonians of Ohio, takes precisely the same view of what Democrats ought to do and of what they will do if they can, as that which is taken by the *Daily News* of this City, a paper that is read and followed by a hundred Democrats where the New-York *World* is understood or trusted by a dozen. These papers, the *Enquirer* and *News*, are administering frequent "cautions" to the gentlemen of the Manhattan Club, and warning them that if they endeavor to take "snap judgment" on the financial question, they may utterly ruin the party. Mr. BEN. WOOD'S paper says: "The large majority of the Democratic members of Congress elect will be from the West and South; that is to say, from the States where financial burdens have been heavily felt, and where financial questions have been more freely and intelligently discussed than here and hereabouts. A persistence here, at the North and East, in the line of conduct we have alluded to, may bring about deplorable schisms, and destroy once more our long-waited-for and long-anticipated good fortune." And it adds: "Let all who demand a hasty committal of the Democracy, at the inevitable risk of discord and division, hold their peace and await results."

This suits the Ohio organ precisely. It has the utmost confidence in "results." It knows very well what will come of leaving the matter to the Democratic Congressmen, among whom those of the West and South will hold the strongest hand. It declares that "agitation and time will leave the right doctrine at the top," and that "*the Democracy of Ohio have very nearly named that doctrine.*" The Democracy of Ohio, it will not be forgotten, "named" the doctrine of inflation and repudiation.

This, then, is what we have to expect, so far as a Democratic House of Representatives can bring it to pass. The task of educating the mass of the Democracy into agreement with the notion of hard money will prove a long and hard one. Our friends of the Manhattan Club cannot be too diligent in it. Their views are freely denounced in the West. They are, in the language of one of the Western Democratic journals, "despised" as "heresies." In that of another, the New-York platform is designated as "MANTON MARBLE'S Syracuse word structure," on which the Democracy of the West are prepared to "expectorate." Obviously the "rulers" are not in a very docile frame of mind. They do not appear to look up to their Eastern instructors with that respect which is positively necessary from pupils to teachers before they can get on well together. If the pupils are not only willing but able to kick the professors out of doors, it is clear that the latter are likely to have a hard time of it.

But Mr. TILDEN and the rest of them must not despair. It is true that they have failed ridiculously whenever they have undertaken to control the Western and Southern Democracy, but they may have better luck next time. And they may reflect with some satisfaction that the President whom they have abused so roundly will stand between them and the enemies in their own household during the term of the Forty-fourth Congress. He cannot, of course, prevent the Democratic Congressmen from declaring their faith in inflation and repudiation, but he can and will keep them from doing any real harm to the country; and so long as nothing is actually done, Mr. TILDEN and his organ can go on, as they have done for a long time past, declaring that they are the Democratic Party, and that their policy is for hard money. This pastime they can enjoy till their National Convention meets in 1876, when they may succeed in putting TILDEN, as they put SEYMOUR, on a platform he ought to despise, and on which he will as surely be beaten as was SEYMOUR in 1868. If this kind of politics suits the "kid-glove" men of the Democratic Party, we do not know that any one else has any reason to complain of it.

WASHINGTON.

Washington has long been a reproach to the country, and its former aspect was so shabby, forlorn, and mean that citizens and foreigners alike cracked their jokes at its expense. It was called the "City of Magnificent Distances;" the Capitol was "a palace in the wilderness," and JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut, describing the city when it first became the seat of Government, during the Presidency of JOHN ADAMS, spoke of it as "a new settlement." The small miseries of living there were amusingly depicted by Mrs. ADAMS, the wife of the President, in her published letters to her family in Massachusetts. Down to the beginning of the rebellion, Washington was only an overgrown village, with few conveniences, little architectural beauty, and chiefly famous for its indifferent hotels and horrible pavements The war made the city more unendurable. The constant passage of troops and army trains churned the mud of the streets into impassable seas in Winter, or ground them knee deep with dust in Summer. In spite of the interest and excitement that centred in Washington during those times, living in that city was a mortification to soul and body.

Since the war ended, the city has been wonderfully improved. Many handsome residences have been built; the streets and avenues have been graded; the parks are beautified; and the work of paving and keeping clean the main thoroughfares has been faithfully done. The Washington "Ring" seems to have borrowed from that of New-York the secret of keeping people quiet by maintaining public improvements that strike the eye. Until the grand explosion came to expose the corruption of the Tweed dynasty, simple people pointed to the parks and fountains as sufficient to excuse the little peccadilloes of which they admitted the Ring might have been guilty. The same argument was used to persuade Congress to hold its hand from the late District Government.

At one time or another, nearly every American citizen goes to Washington. It will always be the national capital—consecrated to many precious memories, and dear to the hearts of those who revere the name of WASHINGTON, or who recall the laborious life and tragic death of the later President who has won the title of the Martyr. The people will not grudge the money that Congress appropriates to carry to completion a plan that is designed to make Washington a noble and magnificent city. The original plan of the city was mapped out by Major L'ENFANT, under the immediate supervision of Gen. WASHINGTON. It was a curiosity in its way, the groundwork being a rectangular system of streets, with an arrangement of avenues running across these from the outer boundaries to a common focus—the Capitol. This plan provided that the avenues, named for the several States, should intersect the streets at certain acute angles, making sites for statues and monuments. There were to have been a naval column, a national historic column, an equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, a national church, five grand fountains, and various other objects of art. Our young nation copied European models with an involuntary dependence that a later and fiercer Republicanism denounced as only slavish devotion to foreign forms. The projected avenue, bordered with trees and studded with the residences of Cabinet Ministers, and connecting the President's Park with the Capitol, was modeled after the Champs-Elysées between the old Chamber of Deputies and the Tuileries. The White House was copied from the palace of the Duke of LEINSTER; and the members of the House of Representatives repaired to the Senate Chamber to hear the annual message of the President, in imitation of the manner of the British Parliament.

Times and manners have changed, and the city plan of L'ENFANT, with the modifications of ANDREW ELLICOTT, will never be fully adopted. The mazy streets, however, remain to baffle the stranger, and afford fine vantage ground for artistic embellishment. An interesting account of the work now in progress about the Capitol, published in THE TIMES the other day, shows how much has been done to make that building worthy of its name and character. Not to compare it with any other famous architectural pile, it is enough to say that it is acknowledged to be a structure of great beauty and artistic merit. It has been unfortunately situated, the real front having faced a rising plateau dotted with mean buildings, while the Capitol itself turned its back, with a sort of high-shouldered dignity, upon the City of Washington. This defect is being remedied; and, with other substantial improvements, planned by a commission in whom the people have complete confidence, the Capitol will be a just source of pride, and the city will be worthy of the noble pile.

THE TAXES WE PAY.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is of great importance to all who are studying the development of the country, or who are interested in the practical illustrations we present of the science of political economy. The taxes from internal sources sit very lightly on our people, and yet they yield the very respectable sum of one hundred and two millions of dollars, or more exactly $102,644,746. During the four years of the war, the annual national income from this source was on an average $78,834,329. In the four years after the war from 1865 to 1869, the annual average rose to the large sum of $241,801,805. The present amount collected is more easily borne, both from its reduced sum, and because it is placed on a few luxuries, and those of a kind which ought to pay the highest possible taxation. Nearly one-third of the whole revenue, or $33,242,875 was collected from tobacco. It is estimated that this tax will amount to $36,000,000 for the current fiscal year, which is an enormous amount, if it be considered that the whole crop, at the estimated price of 16½ cents per pound, must be worth but little more—say $40,000,000.

The tax, however, owing to the short crop in Kentucky, can hardly amount to so much for the coming year as the Commissioner estimates. An increasingly large quantity is exported, owing to the demand for some of our native tobacco for wrappers in Havana and in Germany. Ten millions of pounds went abroad last year, and no doubt a still larger quantity will be exported in future. A very large portion of the internal taxes also is collected from distilled spirits, or $49,444,090. This is the best possible subject for a tax, and the highest rate consistent with revenue should be placed upon this deleterious luxury. Fermented liquors paid also $9,304,679. The remaining portion of the internal revenue was mostly obtained from bank deposits and savings bank circulation, to the amount of $3,387,100, and from adhesive stamps $6,136,844. It will thus be seen that our formerly complicated internal revenue system has been wonderfully simplified. It only needs the still further reduction of the removal of all internal taxes except those on luxuries, and, at least in our internal taxation, we shall begin to approach a scientific system.

A hopeful feature in our taxation is the constant "elasticity" of the revenue; that is, the increase from the growth of the country produces a larger income than the officials expect. From the years 1860 to 1866, Mr. GLADSTONE discovered that the elasticity of the British revenue amounted to about 2½ per cent., or some $8,900,000, on a total revenue of $350,000,000. This increase from growth was annually applied in part to reduce taxes, especially the income tax, and in part to meet increased expenditures. Economists have believed that the elasticity of our revenue would be greater than that of the British. The reason of this expectation is that, though the annual increase of capital in the United States for reproduction is not equal to that of Great Britain, there is here a more equal distribution of wealth. Each individual consumes more tobacco, or spirits, or whatever may be the object on which the tax is laid. There is a more rapid interchange of commodities, and a higher increase of population, without a pressure of population on subsistence.

It is true that the inequality of our taxation has pressed in some departments very heavily on the means of the people, and the effect of a depreciated currency has been to lay another tax on all production; but these unfavorable circumstances have been counterbalanced by the efficiency of our labor, and the productiveness of our soil. Our increment ought to be beyond two and a half per cent. per annum, and to reach in the total at least $15,000,000 annually. It is curious to remark, however, that during the past year of depression the elasticity has been almost precisely what the great English Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated for the British revenue, or about 2.6 per cent., being for our internal revenue $2,644,746, on an estimate by the Commissioner of $100,000,000. If the taxation under Customs were only as wisely laid as in the internal revenue system, the country would speedily feel the effects on its prosperity.

HEALTH AND COOKERY.

Among the subjects which we should have been glad to see more said about at the recent Health Congress in Philadelphia is the relation of good cooking to health. We have no means of knowing how many deaths there are in the course of the year from unwholesome cookery among poor people and some that are not poor; but there can be no reasonable doubt that the number is very great. The operation of this cause in increasing the bills of mortality is often, indeed, indirect and remote, but it is by no means unimportant on that account.

One of the first points to be mentioned in connection with this general subject is the preparation of food at hotels and restaurants. The ingenuity in contravening hygienic principles which is manifested in many such establishments is wonderful. Nor is this confined to the cheaper class of them. On the contrary, some of the more expensive of them appear to go upon the principle that individuals who can pay as much for one meal as three, four, or half a dozen ought to cost, will be able without inconvenience to settle a doctor's bill. At any rate, hotel and restaurant cooking is not, as a general rule, of a kind which is favorable to health. There are some exceptions, we know, and we wish to give full credit to them. We also desire to make ample allowance for the circumstances under which the proprietors of such establishments are placed. Meat and vegetables prepared for people that are coming in at irregular and uncertain intervals must inevitably bear some indications of the length of time that has elapsed since they were first ready to be eaten. But however much excuse this disadvantage may afford to the cooks and proprietors, it does not make the condition of the viands as they are placed upon the table any the more wholesome.

But it would be exceedingly unjust to the kind of establishments we have mentioned to speak as if all the unwholesome cookery were confined to them. And here we may remark, for the benefit of young ladies in whose vista of the future the possibility of matrimony sometimes lends a color to the scene, that in the great majority of cases, if a lady would have her cooking well done, she must be capable of minutely attending to it herself. Cooks who can, without instruction or supervision, get up a plain family breakfast or dinner as it ought to be done, are very difficult to obtain, except at prices which only rich people can pay, and are not always to be had even then. But it is not of persons who are able to hire women to do their cooking that we wish here to speak, so much as of the families of working people. The amount of bad cookery, and of consequent injury to health, among some portions of this latter class is positively frightful. It may be observed that the ill health occasioned by bad cooking or improper food of any kind, is far from being confined to disorders of the stomach. There is no class of diseases to which the human system is subject which is not liable to be aggravated by this cause. Especially is this true of affections of the lungs. In ordinary cases, one of the most efficient preventives of consumption in individuals who have a tendency to that disease is wholesome and nutritious diet. Greasily cooked meat, heavy bread or biscuits, and badly boiled potatoes, are scarcely less injurious to such persons than undue exposure to the weather. The exercise obtained by manual labor often, it is true, counteracts, in a certain degree, among the poor, the effects of unskillful and careless preparation of food; but it does so only in a certain degree. It does not, in most cases, fully obviate the evil, and in many instances hardly mitigates it at all.

We should be glad to be able to suggest some practical remedy for the deficiency which has formed the principal theme of this article, but we can think of none that would promise any adequate results. We will only add that if any one who reads these remarks is disposed to regard the subject as a trivial one, we are confident that if he or she would select half a dozen average specimens of laboring men's families, and contrive to light upon them as they are eating their dinner, the matter would no longer appear to be of insignificant consequence. Perhaps in regard to one or two of the half dozen our remarks would be found to be inapplicable; but it would be a very uncommon occurrence if very much of what we have said did not apply to at least a majority of them.

BOSTON COMMON IN DANGER.

There is war in Boston. Two formidable factions are rending the air with speeches and protests, and indignant and vociferous delegations to the City Hall render the life of the Aldermen and Street Commissioners of the "Hub" a burden. The discussion concerns the fate of that venerable park known as the Common, a "breathing space" which the average Bostonian regards with the same reverence that the Chinaman bestows upon the temples of his gods, or the Siamese gives to his pet sacred elephant. Certain iconoclastic individuals, having not the fear of tradition before their eyes, and cherishing but little respect for antiquity, desire to carve into the limits of the Common, and thus to widen one of the main avenues of travel of the city. To them is opposed a dread array of notables, who solemnly register their horror of the very idea of this sacrilege. They point the finger of scorn at those unworthy citizens who have dared even to hint at a curtailment of the fair proportions of the sloping lawn where the Puritans of long ago pastured their cows, and assembled at eventide to discuss the future greatness of the modern Athens. A meeting was held at the call of the Commissioners of Streets, the other day, for the purpose of arriving at some decision on this momentous question, and the debate was long and acrimonious. The right of eminent domain was stoutly urged by the petitioners for the disintegration of the Common; but the contestants rebutted this argument with contempt, and amply testified to their reverence for the past by the most vehement language against any narrowing of the park's extent.

New Boston, with its prim, straight streets, and its long rows of modern blocks, has for full a decade been jostling the ancient "Common," which was laid out nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, and which by the city charter was made public property forever, so that the municipality really has no right to sell it or change its character. Both the native rich and poor people of the city have always been jealous of their rights with regard to this great tract of nearly fifty acres, dotted with many hundreds of fine trees, and here and there adorned with malls which are surpassed by few in England or on the Continent of Europe. The popular imagination liked to revel in the remembrance that old Gov. WINTHROP used to stroll on the Common in the infancy of the colony; that a few Quakers who had been so inconsistent as to return from banishment were once executed there; and that there Gen. GAGE'S regiments camped until they thought it prudent to withdraw from the city. They remembered the many splendid parades in times of war and of peace of which the Common had been the scene; and how, when in 1843 the city proposed to sell the land and to let in the irreverent tide of modern business, the case was submitted to the courts, and Judge MASON and FRANKLIN DEXTER decided that the claim of the public to keep the tract unmutilated was clear. They went to look at the stately elm which, ringed about with the circlets that testify to two hundred years of growth, and with iron bands to keep its now decrepit frame together, has, in their eyes, more of beauty and of value than the many tasteless and scrawny statues with which the artists of to-day have filled that part of the Common which modernism has already invaded. They went to muse beside the moldering tombstones in the cemetery in the Common's centre, and vowed that no City Council should ever begin the innovation which would end in sweeping away one of the few historic memorials of the origin of a town and State the character of whose population is rapidly changing.

At the last meeting at which the subject was discussed, the wealth and culture of Boston were well represented, and urged respect for the Common's ancient limits. Let the authorities, they said, widen the narrow streets in other quarters, and create new thoroughfares rather than chase the Fauns and Dryads from the malls into the Back Bay. The newspapers took up the cry, and one local scribe, in the heat of his honest anger at the attempt to invade the Common, gave his report this title: "Shall the People's Breathing-place be Carved?" The sordid merchants and unimaginative business men who did not scruple to say that the Common might as well be cut up at once, and that the elms must make way for brick and mortar, were buried under a storm of reproaches. But the grave question is still undecided, and if it is allowed long to remain so, the factions in the "Hub of the Universe" bid fair to become as excitable and turbulent as the MONTAGUES and CAPULETS of Verona. As unimpassioned lookers-on we cannot help hoping that Boston will keep all profane hands from her park, and will follow the wise example of many of her sister cities in multiplying "breathing-places" for the people in all the populous quarters. Possibly if Boston had ten Commons instead of one, the death rate within her limits would not be so high as it is at present.

RECKLESS CAR DRIVERS.

The risks and perils by which life is surrounded are particularly numerous in large and crowded cities. Many of them are unavoidable, arising from the natural state of things, owing to the throng of a busy, feverish, go-ahead population, and to the working of an over-heated social engine. Others are occasional, independent of the tyranny of fate, the mere results of gross neglect and foolish imprudence; and there is, perhaps, no place where these latter prevail in a more lamentable degree than in our own City. It is everywhere wise for a man to open a margin for unlucky contingencies, and so to manage his affairs as to leave them in tolerably good order, should an unforeseen accident befal him; here, it is an act of primary necessity. There is less danger in crossing the ocean than in passing through some of our streets, or venturing on certain lines of City cars. When the resident of New-York, after having left his home in the morning for his daily toil, returns in the evening without loss of limb, without finding his house burned, or any of his family maimed or killed, he may well thank Heaven for it; the most unthought of casualties are of daily occurrence.

We wish to refer now only to a certain kind of perils, which, it would seem, might and ought to be avoided. These are the accidents chargeable to the recklessness of car-drivers and conductors, who seem to have a constitutional objection to bring their cars to a full stop when passengers wish to enter or to leave them. In a City like this, scarcely anybody can dispense with riding from time to time on one of the lines of street-railroads. It is assumed that they are built for the accommodation of the people, and that such rules are framed and applied as will make the transit as commodious and safe as possible. The most elementary of these rules seems to be that a car, running under the provision of a chartered license, shall halt to receive its passengers and to set them down again in safety. The obligation on the part of the passengers to take a leap from the car while it is in motion can never have been contemplated as a condition of the mutual contract. Notwithstanding, it is of the most familiar occurrence that car-drivers and conductors scarcely condescend to slacken the pace of their horses, and only give the beckoning traveler a chance of jumping off or on, regardless of consequences.

We have heard of a lady who, a few days ago, wished to ride up town in a car of the Third and Lexington Avenue Line. The driver, probably impressed with the value of time, thought he could not afford to stop till she had fairly entered, and before she had succeeded in placing both her feet on the step he started with a sudden jerk. The consequence was that she was violently thrown backward on the track, almost completely stunned, and severely bruised. A gentleman who witnessed the accident brought the car to a full stop, and kindly assisted the lady in getting up. She has since, for several days, been confined to her room in consequence of the nervous shock sustained. If the company knows nothing about this "accident," it is because the sufferer could not remember the number of the car, and it is not likely that its model driver was, by his conscience, prompted to report himself.

Now, there is no possible excuse for accidents like this; there is no reason why they should ever happen. It is a shame and an outrage that our wives, sisters, and daughters should be exposed, when compelled to take a car, to be hurled off, at the risk of their lives or limbs. The companies have printed rules with which passengers are requested to comply, and it is very proper that they should do so. If passengers get into trouble for breaking these rules, it serves them right. But there are, on the other hand, rules which all the employes of a railroad corporation should likewise be bound to observe—rules of civility, of discretion, and prudence. On their enforcement depend the comfort and safety of the traveling public, and it is all-important that they should not be neglected.

There is, in several branches of the public service, too much of this tendency to disregard and snub the public. One of the last things many officials of high and low rank ever think of is that they owe anything to the people at large, who, directly or indirectly, support and pay them. This is as shocking to common sense as it is to justice. When a man undertakes to fill a position or employment, he ought to know what his duties are, and how to perform them. If *he* forgets it, we advise the people not to forget it. They should not submit to any unnecessary discomfort, danger, or abuse. They must stand up for their rights whenever they are infringed upon, and not allow any one to make fools of them, or to indulge in a reckless contempt of their claims and interests.

APPROPRIATIONS BY THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 20.—The General Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Church Extension to-day adopted the report of the Committee on Appropriations to the various conferences for the ensuing year. The whole amount appropriated is $144,050, and includes the following: Central New-York, $500; New-York, New-York East, Northern-Central, and Western New-York, $1,000 each; Ohio, Pittsburg, Central Ohio, Cincinnati, Central Illinois, North-western, (German,) Iowa, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Southern Illinois, Arkansas East, (German,) Chicago, (German,) Troy, and Upper Iowa, $1,000 each; Baltimore, $1,200; Central German, $4,500; California, Detroit, Michigan, Mississippi, Oregon, Washington, West Virginia, West Wisconsin, and Virginia, $1,500 each; Western Texas, Southern, (German,) North-western Iowa, and Louisiana, $2,500 each; Georgia, Minnesota, Nebraska and Rocky Mountains, $3,000 each; Colorado, Holston, Kentucky, Missouri, Rock River, South-west (German,) South Carolina, South Kansas, St. Paul's, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin, $2,000 each; North Carolina, $3,000; Alabama and Erie, $800 each; East Maine, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Newark, New-England, Northern Indiana, North Ohio, North west Indiana, Providence, South-east Indiana, and Wyoming, $500 each; missions outside of conferences, $10,500; contingent fund, $5,000; office expenses, $12,000; redemption of bonds, $10,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Mignon" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening. The distribution was the same as that noticed already, and Mlle. Albani personated *Mignon*. There will be no matinée to-day, and, in consequence of the necessity of rehearsal for "Lohengrin," which opera may be looked for Wednesday, the recital of Verdi's Mass, announced for to-night, has been deferred. Next week is to bring to a close Mr. Strakosch's Fall and Winter season in this City, the company proceeding to Philadelphia, and thence to Boston.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

After the strong impression produced by "The Shaughraun," at Wallack's, Saturday evening, the great and durable success of the play was inevitable. Immense audiences have since witnessed Mr. Boucicault's latest effort, and the indications of a steady continuance of the theatre's great prosperity are abundant. Under the circumstances, prudent people desirous of attending the Saturday matinée no doubt secured their seats long ago. Still, as a crowded house is, in many cases, an additional attraction, we have to mention that there is an afternoon as well as an evening representation, this day.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"The School for Scandal" will be acted at the matinée announced by the Fifth Avenue Theatre for this afternoon. The chance then offered of witnessing a capital performance of Sheridan's comedy will probably be the last, for "The Heart of Midlothian"—unless the results of its production have been subjects of serious miscalculation—is likely to have undisputed possession of the bills for some weeks. Mr. Daly has spared neither pains nor money to make the revival of Mr. Boucicault's dramatization of Scott's romance attractive for an extended period. "The Heart of Midlothian," it will be borne in mind is to be brought out this evening. Last night Mr. Daly made another change of programme. Coyne's amusing comedy called "Everybody's Friend" being the play. It was presented with the usual elegance attaching to entertainments at this house, and the cast embraced most of the prominent members of the Fifth Avenue company. The performance passed off pleasantly, and provoked a good deal of laughter. In the part of *Major Wellington De Boots* Mr. James Lewis was exceedingly funny, and Mr. D. H. Harkins as *Felix Featherly* contributed an equally satisfactory personation of a different kind, the gentleman's speeches, however, delivered very rapidly, being occasionally a little indistinct to persons seated at a distance from the stage. Miss Fanny Davenport pictured the *Widow Swansdown* gracefully and effectively.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

The Soldene English Opera Bouffe Company have produced a very decided and favorable impression in "La Fille de Madame Angot." This lively and melodious opera was brought out at the Lyceum Theatre Monday evening, and ever since the house has been crowded. The representation is indeed well worth attending. Miss Soldene sings all Lecoq's music with great taste and skill, and Mr. Beverley, the tenor of the troupe, manages a small but agreeable voice with excellent results. Miss Soldene, as already noted, personates *Mlle. Lange*, and Mr. Beverley portrays *Ange Pitou*. *Clairette* has a pretty and painstaking representative in Miss Lizzy Robson, and the purely comic rôles of the piece are in competent hands. Perhaps the most prominent feature of the recital we now allude to is the briskness and smoothness with which it progresses. So rattling an entertainment is seldom enjoyed, although it would be well if the desire to give all the numbers of the score with exceptional *brio* did not occasionally cause the artists to glide over some very significant and very effective points. The stage attire of "La Fille de Madame Angot" is also to be referred to as conducing largely to the success of the revival. Brighter scenes than the combinations of *Directoire* costumes worn by a host of pert and pretty girls present have not met the eye since the earliest times of opera bouffe in Fourteenth street. A matinée as well as an evening performance may be attended, we observe, to-day.

PARK THEATRE.

While mentioning the fact that "The Gilded Age" is to be acted at the Park Theatre this afternoon and this evening, we ought to note that Mark Twain's very amusing play and Mr. Raymond's very original personation have been repeated almost sixty times. As there is no perceptible falling off in the audiences, there is not the slightest doubt that the performance will easily reach its hundredth night. The events which the piece rehearses, and the characters it places before the public, have assuredly brought a more than gilded age to Mr. Stuart's bright little theatre.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"Jane Eyre" is to be represented at the Union Square Theatre this afternoon, as well as this evening. The performance can be commended to notice with particular warmth, for the play is deeply interesting, and its interpretation is effective and finished in no common degree.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. Jefferson acts in "Rip Van Winkle" at Booth's Theatre this afternoon. This will be the last matinée performance but one in which the distinguished artist will take part. To-night Miss Field is to repeat her Saturday's representation of "Masks and Faces."

MISCELLANEOUS MATINEES.

In addition to the afternoon performances enumerated above, half a dozen others claim a word of notice. To-day, as usual, the lover of minstrelsy may be cheered by Mr. Bryant's company, or by the San Francisco Minstrels. Liberal variety entertainments are provided at the Olympic Theatre and at the Metropolitan. Mr. Maccabe gives two representations at Steinway Hall, to-day, and at Mr. Barnum's Hippodrome the great spectacle may be witnessed by day and by night. The matinée programme at Wood's Museum consists of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The Union League of Philadelphia met to-night, and resolved upon taking a more active interest in municipal politics, adopting resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the influence and support of the Union League and its members should and will be given only to candidates of unexceptionable character, and whose fitness for office is such as to leave no room for doubt; and that candidates who are unfit, through want of capacity and character, or who shall obtain their nominations through improper means, deserve and must expect to lose the votes of right-thinking men, who place the welfare of the public above mere devotion to party; that there is an urgent call for all who desire the success of the Union Republican Party, to attend delegate elections, and use every exertion to secure the nomination of capable and honest candidates for the several municipal offices to be voted for at the election in February; that a special committee of fifty-eight be appointed by the Chair to carry out the purposes of these resolutions and secure the objects of this meeting.

Resolved, That the Union League of Philadelphia will use its influence and means of such of its members as may voluntarily contribute for the purpose to defeat all incompetent, dishonest, or otherwise unworthy candidates at the coming election.

POSTMASTER JEWELL IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Postmaster General Jewell inspected the new Post Office this morning, and generally approved of all the arrangements. He will be present at the Massachusetts Club dinner on Saturday, and will also be a guest of the Commercial Club at a later hour. He also visited the Board of Trade, and was received by a large number of merchants. In a short speech he chiefly referred to the high character of Boston merchants, who were representative of a conservative financial policy, demanding prompt payments of debts and an economy in every department of the Administration.

GEORGIA.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE STATE.

ADVANTAGEOUS SITUATION OF COLUMBUS—THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, AN IMMENSE AND NEVER-FAILING WATER-POWER—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY MANUFACTURERS SINCE THE WAR—BLACK WORKMEN IN SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1874.

Georgia is possessed of but little mineral wealth. The only coal and iron mines known to exist in the State are situated on the north-western border, and are really continuations of the unusually rich mineral fields of Alabama. But while Georgia can never hope to derive wealth from her limited mineral resources, she is destined by reason of her wonderful water-power to become one of the chief manufacturing States of the Union. The richest portion of the cotton belt, east of the Mississippi, crosses Central Georgia, and is cut from north to south by rivers having their origin in the mountains of Georgia and Alabama. Foremost among these rivers are the Chattahoochee and Savannah. The former rises in the mountains which form the dividing line between Tennessee and Georgia, and for four hundred miles of its length it affords a series of water-powers unequaled by any stream of like volume on the continent. As if it had been especially designed to drive the spindles of the cotton belt, its greatest descent is found in the vicinity of Columbus, where, within a distance of only three miles, it falls one hundred and sixty feet, with a power at low water equal to forty thousand horses, or much greater than the power of Lowell and Fall River, with the additional advantage of being available every week of the year. Before the war the people of Columbus and vicinity appreciated these advantages, and were alive to the fact that along the banks of the Chattahoochee grew the very staple which the power of its water could best manufacture. They erected three mills on the falls, near the city, and from them during the rebellion the Confederate Government received most of the domestic goods used. In April, 1865, Gen. Wilson commanding a cavalry corps which raided south from Huntsville to Selma, and east to Montgomery and Columbus, destroyed these mills, as well as many cotton warehouses, paper mills, foundries, and other manufacturing establishments situated in the latter place. The total loss to the city amounted to upward of $15,000,000. This was, of course, a terrible blow to Columbus and the manufacturing interests of Georgia, but her citizens, with an energy which was displayed by the people of no other Southern State, were still mindful of the natural advantages of their situation, and at once set to work to build upon the ruins of the war other factories of much greater importance and vastly enlarged capacity. Conspicuous among those erected "since Wilson's raid" are the Eagle and Phœnix, the Muscogee, and the mills of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, the latter having a small capital, but a water-power and facilities which are admitted to be unsurpassed by those of any cotton mill in the world. The Eagle and Phœnix Mills commencing from their burned foundations, and without the faith essential to credit, have, in nine years, erected the largest mill building south of Baltimore. Their capital now amounts to $2,000,000, and while the factories of New-England and Pennsylvania are working on reduced time, and turning out unmarketable goods, these mills, in common with others in Columbus, have been unable to supply the demand for their wares.

WHY THE COLUMBUS FACTORIES PROSPER.

There are many reasons for this remarkable prosperity, but perhaps most of all is it due to the fact that the mills in question are situated in the very heart of the cotton country. From their top stories can be seen the white fields that supply the looms of the world, and it is not necessary to state that it costs no more to transport a bale of manufactured goods than a bale of raw cotton of the same weight. It stands to reason, then, that those brands of goods which are looked upon as staples can be placed upon the market from this place at a price from which can be deducted the cost of transporting the raw material. This being the case, it is evident that if the cost of production is equal, the Georgia manufactured goods can be sold cheaper than those made in the North. I have carefully inquired into this matter, and find that the cost of production is actually thirty per cent. less than at Fall River and other places in New-England. The labor used in the mills here is native, and the people can afford to work for one-third less than those employed at the North. There are many good reasons for this. The severe Winters of New-England which necessitate the purchase of warm, expensive clothing and the large consumption of fuel, are here unknown. In addition to this the operatives have less intelligence, and, although they work equally well, they have fewer artificial wants than people of more cultured communities. Again, the water-power here is never uncertain. The droughts of Summer and the ice of Winter do not affect its course, and from year's end to year's end it flows, a continual source of wealth and prosperity. The rapidity with which goods are manufactured here is almost marvelous. From the roof of the Eagle and Phœnix Mills I have seen a load of cotton picked, packed in bags and conveyed to the door of the factory. Here it was first ginned or freed from the seed and dust. It was then taken to the picking-rooms, afterward to the "carders," then to the spinning machine, from thence to the looms, and in thirty hours from the time of being taken from the plant in the field turned out a piece of finished cotton sheeting—a startling evidence of the advantages of situation enjoyed by the factories of Columbus.

GOODS MANUFACTURED BY GEORGIA MILLS.

Nearly two hundred varieties of goods are made here. They include sheetings, shirtings, osnaburgs, drills, Canton flannel, sewing thread, towels, checks, stripes, ginghams, negro plaids, awning clothes, denims, cottonades, pantaloon checks, and tickings. A most beautiful cotton blanket is also made by the Eagle and Phœnix Company. With the exception of these blankets very few of the finer varieties of goods are produced here, not that the mills lack the capacity to manufacture, but that there is no demand for them. The Southern whites of the better class buy all their white goods at the North, having the same remarkable desire for foreign wares which is displayed by the people of New-York and other places. The result is that the goods manufactured here find purchasers only among the negroes and poor whites, and it is a startling fact that were it not for the black consumers the spindles of the South would be still to-morrow. In the last year the Grangers, who are very strong in this State, have been actively advocating the purchase by the whites of goods made at home, and I am informed that there is a growing tendency in this direction. As soon as the demand will warrant it the mill owners will commence to manufacture all the finer sorts of goods. In this connection it is but justice to state that the brown sheetings and check cotton and woolen goods now made here are conceded to be equal in every respect to those produced in other parts of the country.

The operatives in the Columbus mills are exceptionally well treated by their employers. The hours of labor are eleven a day, and no children under twelve years of age are employed. There are upward of eight hundred hands engaged in the Eagle and Phœnix Mills, and nearly all of them are provided with homes in comfortable frame cottages surrounded by ample gardens. These dwellings are owned by the company and leased to the operatives at an almost nominal rent. Churches and school-houses have been erected at the expense of the mill owners, the pastors and teachers being paid by the employes. In connection with one of the factories is a savings bank, which was founded about one year ago. In that short time men and women engaged in the mill have deposited no less than $300,000 in sums ranging from $5 to $1,000. The bank pays seven per cent. interest. One gratifying feature in connection with it is that one-seventh of the deposits have been made by negroes. The colored people work in the mills side by side with the whites, and some of the black mechanics are acknowledged to be in every way equal to their companion workmen. A curious fact in connection with the goods manufactured here is that they are consigned to no agent, but sold directly to the dealers from the mills. They employ a corps of salesmen and drummers, like Northern wholesale houses, and derive profits from the sale of their goods not only as manufacturers, but as dealers. To this fact, in addition to the advantages of location already enumerated, must be attributed the wonderful success of these factories. They declare large dividends while the looms of the North are lying comparatively idle.

PROSPECTS OF GEORGIA AS A MANUFACTURING STATE.

Had Georgia the population of New-England in proportion to area, and her people a larger share of energy and business tact, there is no good reason why one bale of raw cotton should leave her borders. As I have shown, the water-power which can be employed is unlimited. One-third of the State is covered with a virgin forest from which can be derived every variety of timber for building and manufacturing purposes. The Summer heat is not excessive, and in Winter the thermometer rarely falls below 45°. The laborer dependent upon water-power is thus enabled to work every day in the year. As already stated, labor, white and black, is cheap here, yet owing to the climatic advantage pointed out, working men are enabled to save more than they could hope to do with higher rates of wages in a colder climate. I am informed by Mr. Gumby Jordan, Secretary of the Eagle and Phœnix Company, that on the spinning of cotton alone seven cents a pound can be netted to the Georgia manufacturers. Estimating the cotton crop of the State at three hundred thousand bales, and five hundred pounds to a bale, it will be seen that at this rate, if manufactured and shipped as yarn, instead of in a raw condition, $10,500,000 annually would be added to the wealth of the State. There are several mills in Georgia, notably in True County, on the Chattahoochee River, that have taken advantage of this fact, and are now devoting all the power of their establishments to the manufacture of yarn for foreign shipment. In Columbus a company is now forming for the exclusive purpose of producing the same material. Other companies are also being formed throughout the State, and with the advantage of an unrivaled climate, an inexhaustible water power, the raw material growing all around them, freed from State taxation by a special act of the Legislature, and with a large and increasing home market, they and the mills already established need only economical management to become great successes. H. C.

QUAINT LETTER FROM MR. LINCOLN.

The Binghamton *Times* prints a copy of an original letter of President Lincoln, now in the possession of Hon. Henry R. Mygatt, of Oxford, to whom in was given by the confidential clerk of the Secretary of War, soon after it was written. It reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1861.

Hon. Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: I personally wish Jacob R. Freer, of New-Jersey, to be appointed a Colonel for a colored regiment, and this regardless of whether he can tell the exact shade of Julius Cæsar's hair.

Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS ROBBERY—A SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 20.—Edward Black, a brother of one of the American Express robbers, to-day sued H. S. Julien, of Cleveland; Charles Fargo, of Chicago; Col. Kiersted, of the Metropolitan Police, and two Cincinnati detectives, to recover $20,000 damages for false imprisonment. Yesterday Black was imprisoned four hours on suspicion, was taken out on habeas corpus, and released. The officers said his arrest was made through mistake.

THE VICTIMS TO THE SENECA MINE DISASTER.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 20.—The body of Henry Jenkins, who was buried in the Seneca Mines, was found yesterday, and the funeral of both Jenkins and Davies took place to-day.

A THRIVING BUSINESS.

Last week the Messrs. Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, manufactured for orders 1,036 scales, including ninety-two hay scales and four iron frame track scales. On Saturday they received orders for six iron frame track scales and 101 hay, coal, and depot scales. The sales of Fairbanks scales this year will be largely in excess of any previous year in the history of the firm.—*Evening Post.*

PLEASANT.—If you want teeth drawn absolutely without pain go to COLTON'S in the Cooper Institute. I have been there and tried. W.—*Advertisement.*

Coughs. A Medicinal Preparation in the form of a *lozenge* is the most convenient. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" allay irritation which induces coughing, giving relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

In July last I fell and hurt my back, tried everything without relief until I used GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA, which cured me.
THOMAS GILBERT, East Chester.
Depot, No. 451 6th av. Sold by all druggists, 50c. and $1 a bottle, in which there is a great saving.

Cantrell,
Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.
ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES
for
GENTS AND LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,
at reasonably low prices.

"White souls" are fit for heaven,
But for this earth, beneath,
Among the sweetest things
Are sweet and pearl-white teeth.
By using SOZODONT you're sure
To keep your teeth white, sweet, and pure.

Atkinson's White Rose,
55 cents a bottle.
W. M. GILES & CO., Chemists,
No. 451 6th av., New-York.

Opera-glasses, Leather, Aluminum, Plain-colored and smoked pearl, in leather and velvet cases. Full assortment extra fine quality just received by
FRANCIS TOMES & CO.,
No. 6 Maiden lane.

Photograph Frames, Cartes de Visites, and imperial size. A very beautiful assortment of entirely novel designs just received by
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Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Fine Furs at Popular Prices. Seal Skin Furs a specialty. All goods as represented. Call before purchasing. BURKE, Manufacturer, No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph is a Pro-tection which families cannot afford to be without; it protects coal-holes, second-story windows, and scuttles. Office, No. 571 Broadway.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.,
Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

Use Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for coughs and colds, and suffer no more.

For a first-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

The Ladd Patent Stiffened Gold Watch Cases have proved themselves in wear a superior and standard article. In the eight years they have been before the public they have steadily gained in popular confidence and esteem. Made of thick plates of gold and nickel composition, thoroughly welded together, and rolled to the requisite thickness, they are, while equally handsome, stronger and more durable than the finest solid gold cases of the same weight of metal, and at one-third or one-half the cost. With good movements, they make the cheapest, most elegant, and serviceable gold watches in market, and are to be had of respectable dealers in all parts of the country. Send for full descriptive circulars to the manufacturers, J. A. BROWN & CO., No. 11 Maiden lane, New-York.

MARRIED.

BARNEY—FOWLER.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, LOUIS T. BARNEY to MARY S. FOWLER, both of Keokuk Iowa. No cards.

COSTELLO—LALOR.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at St. Ann's Church, by Very Rev. Thomas S. Preston, JOHN POWER COSTELLO to MARY M., daughter of the late Martin Lalor.

FITCH—CROSS.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. S. Bidwell, ASHBEL P. FITCH, of this City, and LIZZIE A., only daughter of George Cross, Esq., of Morrisville, N. Y.

RUDD—CHILDS.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at the Centenary M. E. Church, St. Louis, Mo., by Rev. F. A. Morris, Miss ANNIE E. CHILDS, of St. Louis, to Mr. FRANK RUDD, of New-York. No cards.

SCHROEDER—LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Lawrence, GILLIAT SCHROEDER to LOUISA RICHARDS, daughter of James Ricketts Lawrence, all of this City.

STEPHENSON—McLAREN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., GEORGE T. STEPHENSON to MARGARET A., youngest daughter of John McLaren, all of this City.

STRIKER—IVES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874, by Rev. T. A. Sill, GEORGE W. STRIKER to ANNIE M., daughter of D. W. Ives.

DIED.

BURLINGHAM.—After a long and painful illness, AMELIA BURLINGHAM, relict of William T. Burlingham, in the 74th year of her age.

"Though lost to sight to memory dear."

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles E. Berrian, No. 322 East 124th st., on Sunday, Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

CRANE.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, ISABELLA, beloved wife of L. B. Crane, aged 21 years, 10 months and 4 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, Storm avenue, near Summit, Jersey City, on Sunday, Nov. 22, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Lawrence, Mass., papers please copy.

CONOVER.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874, at her late residence, No. 32 West 32d st., Mrs. MARY L. CONOVER.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the above address on Saturday, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock.

DE FERUSSAC.—On Friday, Nov. 20, ALICE, wife of Count De Ferussac, and daughter of the late Col. Herman Thorn, aged 49 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies at St. Ann's Church, 12th st., near 4th av., on Monday, Nov. 23, at 9:30 A. M.

EADIE.—At West New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1874, JAMES DELAFIELD EADIE, son of the late William G. Eadie, M. D., in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, West New-Brighton, on Sunday, Nov. 22, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, at 12 o'clock, and foot of Whitehall st. at 12:30.

FINNEY.—ISAAC S. FINNEY, Chief Engineer United States Navy, of Harrisburg, Penn., aged 39 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at No. 15 Willoughby av., Brooklyn, Saturday, 21st inst., at 10 A. M. Remains will be taken to Harrisburg.

INSLEE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Nov. 19, ETHEL L., daughter of Charles L. and Sarah A. Inslee, aged 2 years, 10 months, and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Nov. 21, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 446 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J. Interment at Newton.

KETCHUM.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 19, ELIZABETH PHŒNIX, wife of Edgar Ketchum.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, corner of 2d av. and 125th st., this day, Saturday, the 21st November, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OSTROM.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 19, 1874, CATHARINE A., wife of James Ostrom, and daughter of Andrew W. Peck.

Funeral services Sunday, Nov. 22, 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 2,424 2d av. Interment at Marlboro, Ulster County.

SHAPTER.—At Greenpoint, Nov. 19, SAMUEL H. SHAPTER, son of the late Thomas R. Shapter, aged 15 years 8 months 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Tabernacle M. E. Church, on Sunday, Nov. 22, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

SHELDON.—At No. 39 West 128th st., suddenly, on Friday, 20th inst., of diphtheria, GEORGE CORNELL, oldest son of Dr. H. Lawrence and Emma Bartow Sheldon, aged 7 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

STUART.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, after a brief illness, JOSEPH STUART, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 11 East 36th st., on Saturday, 21st inst., at 10 A. M.

SWEENY.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 19, EMMA REGINA, only daughter of Daniel Jr. and Emma Sweeny, aged 12 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her grandfather, Daniel Sweeny, Sr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 154 East 38th st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WINANS.—On Friday, 20th November, JOHN C. WINANS, aged 73, President Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, New-York.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence at Ravenswood, L. I., on Monday, 23d, at 1 o'clock. Carriages at Hunter's Point from 12 to 12:45. The remains will be interred in the "Marble Cemetery" (2d st. and Bowery).

Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1874.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile National Bank, held this day, the President announced the sudden death of Mr. JOSEPH STUART, long a Director of this bank, and submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and ordered on record:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has taken from our counsels our esteemed associate, Mr. JOSEPH STUART; therefore

Resolved, That by the death of Mr. STUART, one of the Directors of this bank from its organization, we have lost a friend and counselor whose attention to the interests of the bank, kindness of manner, and excellent judgment have been rarely equaled.

Resolved, That by the death of Mr. STUART the business community has lost a member universally respected for intelligence and uprightness; while our religious and benevolent institutions will feel deeply the loss of one ever ready to contribute cheerfully and liberally to their support.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

COMMITTEE ROOM OF IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY AND EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 51 CHAMBERS ST., NOV. 20, 1874.

At a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish Emigrant Society, and of the Board of Trustees of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, held this day, Mr. James Olwell, presiding.

The Chairman announced that this special and joint meeting had been called in consequence of the death of one who had for many years been an honored member and officer of both the institutions represented. He alluded to the late Mr. JOSEPH STUART.

The following resolutions having been presented they were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That each of the institutions represented by us has great cause to regret the decease and to honor the memory of JOSEPH STUART, and we would be lacking in duty to ourselves and to the people we represent, did we allow the occasion to pass without publicly acknowledging his services.

For upward of twenty years he was an active and zealous member of the Irish Emigrant Society, and its Vice President. During the greater part of that time all aid or protection of emigrants depended solely on individual efforts, there being then no State Commission having charge of that good work.

Mr. STUART was one of the original associates who, taking for the field of their benevolence this so much needed aid and protection, labored zealously in the establishment of these institutions.

Mr. STUART was ever anxious to do all in his power, by personal exertion and by contributing liberally of his wealth, in furtherance of the objects and aims of the Society, namely, the intelligent and friendly direction of the stranger landing on these shores. He was largely instrumental in bringing to the attention of the State authorities the necessity of establishing the present Board of "Commissioners of Emigration." Of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank he was one of the original incorporators, and for upward of ten years its President, and his wide experience and sagacity as a banker contributed very materially to its good management and financial success.

As a citizen of New-York his record is known of all men and requires no eulogy from us, but in his private acts of benevolence which of necessity became known to us in consequence of our association with him, we can truly testify, that not only was he always willing to aid the needy, but that he did so without inquiry as to creed, country, or political predilection.

We mourn the loss of this excellent man, and we hereby tender to his afflicted family our sincere sympathy in their sudden and irreparable loss.

The Secretaries are directed to record these resolutions on the minute-books of the bank and of the society, and to forward a copy properly engrossed and signed by our respective Presidents to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the united boards attend the funeral of our former associate in a body.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the TIMES, *Herald*, *World*, and *Evening Post*.

HENRY L. HOGUET,
President of Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.
JAMES LYNCH,
President of Irish Emigrant Society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

ROOFS REPAIRED, PAINTED, AND WARRANTED, 1 cent per square foot; thorough test before pay; shingle roofs felted. WM. G. TUCKER, No. 2,158 3d av., cor 118th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOVEMBER, 1874.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS.

APPEAL OF THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 155 Worth st.

The Five Points House of Industry makes its annual appeal to the public for aid, and presents to its friends the following statement of its work during the past year:

Eleven hundred and eleven persons sheltered.

Four hundred thousand meals given.

One hundred and sixty-two thousand pounds of bread used.

More than five thousand articles of clothing furnished.

More than twelve hundred pairs of shoes given away.

An average of 375 children and adults daily at the tables, in addition to some sixty to seventy families supplied with bread, potatoes, coal, tea, sugar, and money.

Fourteen hundred meals given on Thanksgiving Day last year to any who chose to come.

We desire this year to follow our annual custom, and feed all the men, women, and children who may come.

Notwithstanding the misrepresentation made during the past year regarding the management of the institution, the Trustees feel that the record of the House since its incorporation in 1854, having helped to save from vice and crime during that period 25,800 children, who have been enrolled in its school, is a sufficient guarantee that the confidence so generously bestowed has not been misplaced.

The Trustees invite and urge the public at all times to visit and inspect the house.

The support of the house is almost entirely by voluntary contributions, and an urgent appeal for help is made.

Food, second-hand clothing, shoes, and money will be very gratefully received.

The safest mode of remittance is by check to the order of Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer.

On Thanksgiving Day most interesting services will be held in the chapel at 12 o'clock, and again at 2 o'clock. The children will sing, recite, perform calisthenic exercises, &c.

At 1 o'clock dinner will be served to the children in our spacious play-room, where visitors may see them at the tables.

At 2 o'clock, if sufficient means are furnished, the annual dinner for the outside poor will be served—an affecting sight.

All interested are cordially invited to enjoy the day with us.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS K. JESUP, President.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Secretary.
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Really an admirable work, profusely illustrated with scientific and humorous drawings.—*Graphic.*

A very entertaining little volume of what would otherwise be a primary text book of anatomy and physiology.—*Daily World.*

A book that will be immensely popular with boys and girls.—*Moore's Rural New-Yorker.*

The object is good, and the story is very well told.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

The story, as a story, is all it should be, full of life and incident; funny enough.—*N. Y. Methodist.*

The book is written in a pleasant and interesting style.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Embodies in a simple but amusing story a large amount of interesting knowledge as to the structure of the body and the offices of its several organs. The book is unexceptionable in point of morals.—*N. Y. Christian Intelligencer.*

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TORONTO, Dec. 23, 1873.

I acknowledge with much pleasure the great benefit I derived from the use of the Bethesda Mineral Water in an attack of acute inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. The prompt relief from intense agony can only be appreciated by those who have been similarly afflicted. I have prescribed the Bethesda Water in several cases of kidney diseases, and always with benefit to the patient. I think it probable that the actual curative principle is something so attenuated that it has escaped the grasp of chemical analysis; but whether the cure be the result of "similia similibus" or "contraria contraries," I am well pleased to know that through your agency sufferers from disease of the urinary organs have a good remedy within their reach at a reasonable cost. D. L. OLIPHANT, M. D.

Reception rooms and depot, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.—DECEMBER No. has articles on Transmission of Moral Tendencies; What and When Shall we Drink; Regulating Vice; Compulsory Ventilation; Danger of Hearty Suppers; Faith, A Remedial Agent; The Skin and the Blood; Taking Cold; Food Nuts—Chestnuts, Acorns, Pea-nuts, and How to Cook and Eat Them; My First and My Last Cigar, by Rev. Dr. Talmage, &c. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. New volume begins with the next number. Subscribe now. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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A STORY OF A WILD LOVE MATCH.
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SUNDAY MERCURY.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 21, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
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A JOURNAL OF THE REIGNS OF KING GEORGE IV. AND KING WILLIAM IV. By the late CHARLES C. F. GREVILLE, Esq., Clerk of the Council to those Sovereigns. Edited by HENRY REEVE, Registrar of the Privy Council. 3 vols., 8vo. London: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

As has been intimated in the previous notice of the *Greville Memoirs*, William IV. had frequent and bitter quarrels with the Duchess of Kent; nor did he manifest sufficient respect for her, for himself, or for the public, to make any attempt to keep these squabbles—for they can be dignified by no higher name—in the least degree private. Of one of these differences, which may be taken as a type of all the rest, we have the following account. Mr. Greville writes:

"The King invited the Duchess of Kent to go to Windsor on the 12th of August, (1836,) to celebrate the Queen's birthday, (13th,) and to stay there over his own birthday, which was to be kept (*privately*) on the 21st (the real day, but falling on Sunday,) and *publicly* the day following. She sent word that she wanted to keep her own birthday at Claremont on the 15th, (or whatever the day is,) took no notice of the Queen's birthday, but said she would go to Windsor on the 20th. This put the King in a fury; he made, however, no reply, and on the 20th was in town to prorogue Parliament, having desired that they would not wait dinner for him at Windsor. After the prorogation he went to Kensington Palace to look about it; when he got there he found that the Duchess of Kent had appropriated to her own use a suite of apartments, seventeen in number, for which she had applied last year, and which he had refused to let her have. This increased his ill-humor, already excessive. When he arrived at Windsor, and went into the drawing-room, (at about 10 o'clock at night,) where the whole party was assembled, he went up to the Princess Victoria, took hold of both her hands, and expressed his pleasure at seeing her there, and his regret at not seeing her oftener. He then turned to the Duchess and made her a low bow, almost immediately after which he said that 'a most unwarrantable liberty had been taken with one of his palaces; that he had just come from Kensington, where he found apartments had been taken possession of, not only without his consent, but contrary to his commands, and that he neither understood nor would endure conduct so disrespectful to him.' This was said loudly, publicly, and in a tone of serious displeasure. It was, however, only the muttering of the storm which was to break the next day. Adolphus Fitzclarence went into his room on Sunday morning, and found him in a state of great excitement. It was his birthday, and though the celebration was what was called private, there were a hundred people at dinner, neither belonging to the court or from the neighborhood. The Duchess of Kent sat on one side of the King, and one of his sisters on the other, the Princess Victoria opposite. Adolphus Fitzclarence sat two or three from the Duchess. After dinner, by the Queen's desire, 'His Majesty's health, and long life to him,' was given, and as soon as it was drank, he made a very long speech, in the course of which he poured forth the following extraordinary and *foudroyante* tirade: 'I trust in God that my life may be spared for nine months longer, after which period, in the event of my death, no regency will take place. I should then have the satisfaction of leaving the royal authority to the personal exercise of that young lady, (pointing to the Princess,) the heiress presumptive of the Crown, and not in the hands of a person now near me, who is surrounded by evil advisers, and who is herself incompetent to act with propriety in the station in which she would be placed. I have no hesitation in saying that I have been insulted—grossly and continually insulted—by that person, but I am determined to endure no longer a course of behavior so disrespectful to me. Among many other things, I have particularly to complain of the manner in which that young lady has been kept away from my court; she has been repeatedly kept from my drawing-rooms, at which she ought always to have been present; but I am fully resolved that this shall not happen again. I would have her know that I am King, and I am determined to make my authority respected, and for the future I shall insist and command that the Princess do upon all occasions appear at my court, as it is her duty to do.' He terminated his speech by an allusion to the Princess and her future reign in a tone of paternal interest and affection which was excellent in its way.

This awful philippic, (with a great deal more which I forget,) was uttered in a loud voice and in an excited manner. The Queen looked in deep distress, the Princess burst into tears and the whole company were aghast. The Duchess of Kent said not a word. Immediately after which they rose and retired, and a terrible scene ensued; the Duchess announced her immediate departure, but a sort of reconciliation was patched up and she was prevailed upon to stay till the next day. The following morning when the King saw Adolphus, he asked him what the people said to his speech. He replied that they thought the Duchess of Kent merited his rebuke, but that it ought not to have been given there, but that he ought to have sent for her into his closet and have said all that he felt and thought there, but not at table before a hundred people. He replied that he did not care where he said it, or before whom; that 'by God he had been insulted by her in a manner that was past all endurance, and he would not stand it any longer.'

Nothing can be more unaccountable than the Duchess of Kent's behavior to the King—nothing more reprehensible; but his behavior to her has always been as injudicious and undignified as possible, and this last sortie was 'monstrous.'"

Touching Queen Adelaide, whom it was hardly strange that gossip should now and then busy itself about, we have this entry under date of Jan. 25, 1835:

"Munster told me the day before yesterday, that he was told of the Queen's being with child on the day of the Lord Mayor's dinner; that she is now two or three months gone. Of course there will be plenty of scandal. Alvanley proposes that the Psalm 'Lord, *how* wonderful are thy works,' should be sung. It so happens, however, that Howe has not been with the court for a considerable time."

It is the greatest possible relief to turn from these pictures of the grossness, indolence, and licentiousness of George IV., and of the want of dignity and coarseness of William IV., and the profanity of them both, to the glimpses which Mr. Greville gives us of Queen—then Princess—Victoria. Her first appearance in these journals is in May, 1829, upon the occasion of a child's ball which followed a dinner given by George IV. to the Dukes of Orleans and Chartres. "The ball," Mr. Greville tells us, "was pretty enough, and I saw for the first time the Queen of Portugal, [Donna Maria II., who was a few weeks older than Victoria,] and our little Victoria. The Queen was finely dressed, with a ribbon and order over her shoulder, and she sat by the King. She is good-looking, and has a sensible Austrian countenance. In dancing she fell down and hurt her face, was frightened and bruised, and went away. The King was very kind to her. Our little Princess is a short, plain-looking child, and not near as good-looking as the Portuguese. However, if nature has not done so much, fortune is likely to do a great deal more for her." Two years later (in 1831) the Princess appears at her first "drawing-room," and then we see or hear comparatively little of her until the rapidly-failing health of the King quickens public curiosity regarding her. "What renders speculation so easy," Mr. Greville says, "and events uncertain, is the absolute ignorance of everybody, without exception, of the character, disposition, and capacity of the Princess. She has been kept in such jealous seclusion by her mother (never having slept out of her bedroom nor been alone with anybody but herself and the Baroness Lehzen) that not one of her acquaintances, none of the attendants at Kensington, not even the Duchess of Northumberland, her governess, has any idea what she is or what she promises to be." Shortly, however, all doubts were set at rest. On June 20, 1837, King William died, and the young Queen met the Council on the same day at Kensington Palace. "Never was anything like the impression she produced. It was very extraordinary, and something entirely unlooked for." Mr. Greville posted Lord Melbourne, who was master of ceremonies, regarding the order of procedure upon the occasion, and he, in his turn, gave the Queen all necessary instructions. "Lord Melbourne asked her if she would enter the room accompanied by the great officers of State, but she said she would come in alone." Upon the suggestion of the Lord President, the two royal Dukes, the two Archbishops, the Chancellor, and Lord Melbourne accompanied him into the room adjoining the Council Chamber, where the Queen was waiting. She received them formally. When they had returned the proclamation was read and the usual order passed. Then the doors were thrown open and the Queen entered quite plainly dressed, and in mourning, and accompanied by her two uncles, who advanced to meet her. After she had read her speech, and signed the usual oaths, the Privy Councilors were sworn, the two royal Dukes (the Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex) first by themselves; and "as these two old men, her uncles, knelt before her, swearing allegiance, and kissing her hand, I saw her blush up to the eyes, as if she felt the contrast between their civil and their natural relations, and this was the only sign of emotion she evinced." Mr. Greville proceeds:

"Her manner to them was very graceful and engaging; she kissed them both, and rose from her chair, and moved toward the Duke of Sussex, who was farthest from her, and too infirm to reach her. She seemed rather bewildered at the multitude of men who were sworn, and who came one after another to kiss her hand; but she did not speak to anybody, nor did she make the slightest difference in her manner, or show any in her countenance to any individual of any rank, station, or party. I particularly watched her when Melbourne and the Ministers and the Duke of Wellington and Peel approached her. She went through the whole ceremony, occasionally looking at Melbourne for instruction when she had any doubt what to do, which hardly ever occurred, and with perfect calmness and self-possession, but at the same time with a graceful modesty and propriety particularly interesting and ingratiating. When the business was done she retired as she had entered, and I could see that nobody was in the adjoining room. The speech was admired except by Brougham, who appeared in a considerable state of excitement. He said to Peel (whom he was standing near, and with whom he is not in the habit of communicating,) 'Amelioration; that is not English. You might perhaps say *melioration*; but improvement is the proper word.' 'Oh,' said Peel, 'I see no harm in the word; it is generally used.' 'You object,' said Brougham, 'to the sentiment; I object to the grammar.' 'No,' said Peel, 'I don't object to the sentiment.' 'Well, then, she pledges herself to the policy of *our* Government,' said Brougham. Peel told me this, which passed in the room and near to the Queen. He likewise said how amazed he was at her manner and behavior; at her apparent deep sense of her situation, her modesty, and, at the same time, her firmness. She appeared, in fact, to be awed, but not daunted; and afterward the Duke of Wellington told me the same thing, and added that, if she had been his own daughter, he could not have desired to see her perform her part better. It was settled that she was to hold a council at St. James' this day and be proclaimed there at 10 o'clock, and she expressed a wish to see Lord Albemarle, who went to her and told her he had come to take her orders. She said: 'I have no orders to give. You know all this so much better than I do that I leave it all to you. I am to be at St. James' at 10 to-morrow, and must beg you to find me a conveyance proper for the occasion.' Accordingly he went and fetched her in state with a great escort. The Duchess of Kent was in the carriage with her, but I was surprised to hear so little shouting and to see so few hats off as she went by. I rode down the Park and saw her appear at the window when she was proclaimed. The Duchess of Kent was there, but not prominent. The Queen was surrounded by her Ministers, and courtesied repeatedly to the people, who did not, however, hurrah until Lord Lansdowne gave them the signal from the window. At 12 o'clock she held a council, at which she presided with as much ease as if she had been doing nothing else all her life, and though Lord Lansdowne and my colleague had contrived between them to make some confusion with the Council papers she was not put out by it. She looked very well, and though so small in stature, and without much pretension to beauty, the gracefulness of her manner and the good expression of her countenance give her, on the whole a very agreeable appearance, and with her youth, inspire an excessive interest in all who approach her, and which I can't help feeling myself. After the council she received the Archbishop and Bishops, and after them the Judges. They all kissed her hand, but she said nothing to any of them—very different in this from her predecessor, who used to harangue them all, and had a speech ready for everybody. * * * The young Queen, who might well be either dazzled or confounded with the grandeur and novelty of her situation, seems neither the one nor the other and behaves with a decorum and propriety beyond her years, and with all the sedateness and dignity the want of which was so conspicuous in her uncle."

These sentences, written under date of June 21, 1837, end that portion of Mr. Greville's Memoirs now given to the public. It is fortunate for the sake of royalty that he was able to oppose to the coarseness of her two predecessors so charming a picture of the reserve and modesty of the youthful Queen. Possibly the loyalty of Mr. Reeve may have had something to do with breaking off the journals at this point. Royalty is certainly so much the gainer by it that the suspicion of a little artfulness in the matter is pardonable.

Keeping in mind the irrepressible curiosity of true republicans touching the personal traits and the social life of Kings and Queens, we have thus, first of all, carefully gleaned from Mr. Greville's Memoirs the most characteristic anecdotes which he has to tell touching George IV., William IV., and Victoria. There is much that is amusing in the free sketches which he gives us of the life of the nobility; of the Duke of York, who would play at whist as long as he could find any one to play with him, and who was equally amused whether the play was high or low, although he preferred stakes of "fives and ponies," *i. e.*, five pound points and twenty-five pounds on the rubber. Then there is the Duchess of York, who "seldom goes to bed, or if she does, only for an hour or two; she sleeps dressed on a couch sometimes in one room, sometimes in another. She dresses and breakfasts at 3 o'clock, afterward walks out with all her dogs, and seldom appears before dinner time. Her dogs are her greatest interest and amusement, and she has at least forty of various kinds. She is delighted when anybody gives her a dog, a monkey, or a parrot, of all of which she has a vast number. It is impossible to offend her or annoy her more than by ill-using any of her dogs, and if she were to see anybody beat or kick any one of them she would never forgive it." Of such small talk as this it is but justice to say that there is comparatively little in Mr. Greville's journals, and we gladly turn from it to learn what we may of those whose claims to consideration rest on qualities higher than their rank.

The Duke of Wellington was a prominent figure in British politics during a large part of the period covered by these memoirs. Notwithstanding the fact that the Duke was an obstinate Tory, and that Mr. Greville's sympathies were rather Liberal than otherwise, he is always spoken of with respect. Apart from one or two conversations, however, touching the battle of Waterloo, there is comparatively little of personal interest regarding this famous soldier. The following incident, which is given under date of March 22, 1835, is worth quoting:

"A few nights ago Brougham was speaking in the House of Lords, and was attacking or beginning to attack the Duke of Wellington in that tone of insolent sarcasm which is so familiar to him, when in the midst of his harangue the Duke, from the opposite side, lifted up his finger and said, loud enough to be heard, 'Now, take care what you say next.' As if panic-struck Brougham broke off, and ran upon some other tack. The house is so narrow that Lords can almost whisper to each other across it, and the menacing action and words of the Duke reached Brougham at once."

Lord Brougham also occupied an exceedingly prominent position in the politics of the period, and his strongly-marked personal characteristics are frequently discussed and characterized, while quite a number of anecdotes are told regarding him. Mr. Greville several times, and at long intervals—showing that his opinion on this subject never changed—alludes to him as "base, cowardly, and unprincipled," as "an arrant coward," and as possessed "of all the execrable judgment which flows from the perversion of moral sentiment." At the same time he frankly and unreservedly concedes all that Brougham's most ardent admirers claimed touching his genius and eloquence, the variety and extent of his information, and his rare social powers. Besides this, Mr. Greville is at pains to record a conversation with Wordsworth, in which the poet talked a great deal of Brougham, whose talents and domestic virtues he greatly admired. He said that he was full of duty and attention to his mother, and that he had adopted and provided for a whole family of his brother's children, and treated his wife's children as if they were his own. "He insisted upon taking them all with him to the drawing-room the other day when he went in state as Chancellor. They remonstrated with him, but in vain." On one occasion Mr. Greville met him at Panshanger, with Luttrell, Rogers, &c. Brougham engrossed all the talk, but no one of the party could help listening, and with pleasure, to his discourse, which was marked by a childish gayety, by great humor mixed with sarcasm, and by a fund of information so great and varied as to be really marvelous. On his departure, Rogers remarked: "This morning Solon, Lycurgus, Demosthenes, Archimedes, Sir Isaac Newton, Lord Chesterfield, and a great many more, went away in one post-chaise." On another occasion there was a dinner given by Fowell Buxton in connection with a visit to Hanbury's brewery. "Brougham was the 'Magnus Apollo.' There were twenty seven at dinner, Tallyrand was to have gone, but was frightened by being told that he would get nothing but beefsteaks and porter, so he stayed away. They dined in the brew-house, and visited the whole establishment. Lord Grey was there in star, garter, and ribbon. There were people ready to show and explain everything, but not a bit—Brougham took the explanation of everything into his own hands, the mode of brewing, the machinery, down to the feeding of the cart-horses. After dinner the account-books were brought, and the young Buxtons were beckoned up to the top of the table by their father to hear the words of wisdom that flowed from the lips of my Lord Chancellor. He affected to study the ledger and made various pertinent remarks on the manner of book-keeping." He once went with Lady Sefton to the British Museum, where all the officers were in attendance to receive them. "He would not let anybody explain anything, but did all the honors himself. At last they came to the collection of minerals, when she thought he must be brought to a standstill. Their conductor began to describe them, when Brougham took the words out of his mouth and dashed off with as much ease and familiarity as if he had been a Buckland or a Cuvier."

Macaulay, the historian, is another prominent figure upon Mr. Greville's canvas. We have this striking comparison drawn between him and Brougham:

"Feb. 9, (1836.) I was talking yesterday with Stephen about Brougham and Macaulay. He said he had known Brougham above thirty years, and well remembers walking with him down to Clapham to dine with old Zachary Macaulay, and telling him he would find a prodigy of a boy there of whom he must take notice. This was Tom Macaulay. Brougham afterward put himself forward as the monitor and director of the education of Macaulay, and I remember hearing of a letter he wrote to the father on the subject which made a great noise at the time; but he was like the man who brought up a young lion which finished by biting his head off. Brougham and Macaulay disliked each other. * * * Stephen said that if ever Macaulay's life was written by a competent biographer, it would appear that he had displayed feats of memory which he believed to be unequaled by any human being. He can repeat all Demosthenes by heart, and all Milton, a great part of the Bible, both in English and (the New Testament) in Greek; besides this his memory retains passages innumerable of every description of books, which, in discussion, he pours forth with incredible facility. He is passionately fond of Greek literature; has not much taste for Latin or French. Old Mill (one of the best Greek scholars of the day) thinks Macaulay has a more extensive and accurate acquaintance with the Greek writers than any man living, and there is no Greek book of any note which he has not read over and over again. In the Bible he takes great delight, and there are few better Biblical scholars. In law he made no proficiency, and mathematics he abominates; but his great forte is history, especially English history. Here his superhuman memory, which appears to have the faculty of digesting and arranging as well as of retaining, has converted his mind into a mighty magazine of knowledge, from which, with the precision and correctness of a kind of intellectual machine, he pours forth stores of learning, information, precept, example, anecdote, and illustration with a familiarity and facility not less astonishing than delightful. * * * Far superior to Brougham in general knowledge, in fancy, in imagination, and in the art of composition, he is greatly inferior to him in those qualities which raise men to social and political eminence. Brougham, tall, thin, and commanding in figure, with a face which, however ugly, is full of expression, and a voice of great power, variety, and even melody, notwithstanding his occasional prolixity and tediousness, is an orator in every sense of the word. Macaulay, short, fat, and ungraceful, with a round, thick, unmeaning face, and with rather a lisp—though he has made speeches of great merit, and of a very high style of eloquence in point of composition—has no pretensions to put in competition with Brougham in the House of Commons. Nor is the difference and the inferiority of Macaulay less marked in society. Macaulay, indeed, is a great talker, and pours forth floods of knowledge on all subjects; but the gracefulness, lightness, and variety are wanting in his talk which are so conspicuous in his writings; there is not enough of alloy in the metal of his conversation; it is too didactic, it is all too good, and not sufficiently flexible, plastic, and diversified for general society. Brougham, on the other hand, is all life, spirit, and gayety—from grave to gay, from lively to severe—dashing through every description of folly and fun, dealing in those rapid transitions by which the attention and imagination are arrested and excited; always amusing, always instructive, never tedious, elevated to the height of the greatest intellect, and familiar with the most abstruse subjects, and at the same moment conciliating the humble pretensions of inferior minds by dropping into the midst of their pursuits and objects with a fervor and intensity of interest which surprises and delights his associates, and, above all, which puts them at their ease."

And then, under date of 1850, we have this note, evidently interjected when Mr. Greville was revising his memoirs:

"*Quantum mutatus!* All this has long ceased to be true of Brougham. Macaulay, without having either the wit or the *charm* which constitutes the highest kind of colloquial excellence or success, is a marvelous, an unrivaled, (in his way) and a delightful talker."

It was in 1832, four years previous to the date of this first entry in the journal, that Mr. Greville first met Macaulay. At a dinner at Lord Holland's he was seated next "a common-looking man in black," whom he took to be "some obscure man of letters or of medicine, perhaps a cholera doctor." The conversation turned upon early and late education:

"My neighbor observed that he thought the most remarkable example of self-education was that of Alfieri, who had reached the age of thirty without having acquired any accomplishment, even that of driving, and who was so ignorant of his own language that he had to learn it like a child, beginning with elementary books. Lord Holland quoted Julius Cæsar and Scaliger as examples of late education, and said that the latter had been wounded, and that he had been married and commenced learning Greek the same day, when my neighbor remarked 'that he supposed his learning Greek was not an instantaneous act like his marriage.' This remark, and the manner of it, gave me the notion that he was a dull fellow, for it came out in a way which bordered on the ridiculous, so as to excite something like a sneer. I was a little surprised to hear him continue the thread of conversation (from Scaliger's wound) and talk of Loyola having been wounded at Pampeluna. I wondered how he happened to know anything about Loyola's wound. Having thus settled my opinion, I went on eating my dinner when Auckland, who was sitting opposite to me, addressed my neighbor, 'Mr. Macaulay, will you drink a glass of wine?' I thought I should have dropped off my chair. It was Macaulay, the man I had been so long most curious to see and to hear, whose genius, eloquence, astonishing knowledge and diversified talents have excited my wonder and admiration for such a length of time, and here I had been sitting next to him, hearing him talk, and setting him down for a dull fellow. I felt as if he could have read my thoughts, and the perspiration burst from my face, and yet it was impossible not to be amused at the idea. * * * After dinner Talleyrand and Mme. De Deno came in. He was introduced to Talleyrand, who told him that he meant to go to the House of Commons on Tuesday, and that he hoped he would speak, 'qu'il avait entendu tous les grands orateurs, et il désirait à présent entendre Monsieur Macaulay.'"

Mr. Greville seems to have met Macaulay only at rare intervals, but it would seem as the occasion must have been more memorable than is indicated by the brief notice he gives it when he dined with Rogers, Moore, Sydney Smith, and Macaulay. "Sydney," we are told, "was less vivacious than usual, and somewhat overpowered and talked down by what Moore called the '*flumen sermonis*' of Macaulay. Sydney calls Macaulay 'a book in breeches.' All that this latter says, all that he writes, exhibit his great powers and astonishing information, but I don't think he is agreeable. * * * I believe we would, all of us, have been glad to exchange some of his sense for some of Sydney Smith's nonsense. He told me that he had read Sir Charles Grandison fifteen times!"

There is abundant gossip about other leading English statesmen, but we can only find space for an allusion to Lord Palmerston as he appeared in 1835 to "some clerks in the Foreign Office, to whom his very name is hateful," yet all of whom gave ample testimony to his abilities. They said that he wrote admirably and could express himself perfectly in French, very sufficiently in Italian, and understood German; that his diligence and attention were unwearied; he read every thing and wrote an immense quantity; that the foreign Ministers (who detest him) did him justice as an excellent man of business. His great fault is want of punctuality, and never caring for an engagement if it did not suit him, keeping every body waiting for hours on his pleasure or caprice."

There is strong temptation to quote some of the anecdotes and characterizations of the foreign diplomats, such as Talleyrand, Prince Esterhazy, and others, with whom Mr. Greville was thrown in contact, but we pass them by, only reciting Talleyrand's judgment of Franklin that he "was remarkable in conversation from his great simplicity and the evident strength of his mind." Apropos of Franklin, too, Sir James Macintosh is authority for the statement that "he wept when he quitted England. When he signed the Treaty of Paris, he retired for a moment and changed his coat. It was remarked, and he said he had been to put on the coat in which he had been insulted by Lord Loughborough at the English Council Board."

Leaving the politicians, we now turn to the literary celebrities who are prominent in these memoirs. The manner in which Mr. Greville mentions Washington Irving, whom he met in 1829, will not gain favor for him with American readers. Upon first meeting him he dismisses him in a single line as "lively, unassuming, rather vulgar, very good humored." A little later he says: "Washington Irving wants sprightliness and more refined manners. He was in Spain four years, at Madrid, Seville, and Grenada. While at the latter place he was lodged in the Alhambra. * * * When he returned to France he was utterly uninformed of what had been passing in Europe while he was in Spain, and he says that he now constantly hears events alluded to of which he knows nothing."

Tom Moore, the poet, evidently made a strong impression upon Mr. Greville by his extensive information and unfailing gayety and humor. When he first met him (1824) he was full of his forthcoming life of Byron, about which he was exceedingly nervous. These stories are credited to this Irish wit:

"Some Irish had emigrated to some West Indian colony: the negroes soon learned their brogue, and when another ship-load of Irish came soon after, the negroes, as they sailed in, said: 'Ah Paddy, how are you?' 'Oh ——,' said one them, 'what, y're become black already?'"

"An Irishman saw from the pit a friend of his acting *Othello*, and he called out 'Larry, Larry, Larry, there's the least taste in life of your linen hanging out!'"

"Sir — St. George was to attend a meeting where a great many Catholics were to be present, got drunk and lost his hat, when he went into the room where they were assembled and said, 'D—n to you all! I came to emancipate you, and you've stole my hat.'"

Southey is mentioned as "remarkably pleasing in his manner and appearance, unaffected, unassuming, agreeable." Wordsworth in 1831 presents himself "bordering on sixty; hard featured, brown, wrinkled, with prominent teeth and a few scattered gray hairs, but, nevertheless, not a disagreeable countenance; and very cheerful, merry, talkative, and courteous, much more so than I should have expected from the grave and didactic character of his writings. He held forth on poetry, painting, politics, and metaphysics, and with a greater flow of animal spirits than Southey. He mentioned that he never wrote down as he composed, but composed walking, riding, or in bed, and wrote down after; that Southey always composes at his desk."

Sydney Smith as a preacher is described as "very good; manner impressive, voice sonorous and agreeable; *rather* familiar, but not offensively so; language simple and unadorned; sermon clever and illustrative." It seems strange that much as Mr. Greville saw of Sydney Smith he should not have noted more of his witty sayings, but the few he records have been too long in circulation to bear repetition.

Among the famous literary women of the day we have mention of Miss Berry, whose well-known *salon* was for more than half a century the resort of the best company in London. Mr. Greville alludes to an evening there "when the blues and the wits were assembled; as Sydney Smith said, 'the conversation raged,' but there was nothing remarkably entertaining." On one occasion (in 1834) he met Mrs. Somerville, the great mathematician there. He says: "I could not take my eyes off this woman, with a feeling of surprise and something like incredulity, all involuntary and very foolish; but to see a mincing, smirking person fan in hand, gliding about the room, talking nothings and nonsense, and to know that La Place was her plaything and Newton her acquaintance, was too striking a contrast not to torment the brain. It was Newton's mantle trimmed and flounced by Maradan."

Mme. De Stael is mentioned several times. We quote this anecdote, which is credited to Talleyrand:

"He talked of Mme. De Stael and Monti. They met at Mme. De Marelaschi's villa, near Bologna, and were profuse of compliments and admiration for each other. Each brought a copy of their respective works, beautifully bound, to present to the other. After a day passed in an interchange of literary flatteries and the most ardent expressions of delight, they separated, but each forgot to carry away the present of the other, and they both remain in Mme. De Marelaschi's library to this day."

The celebrated actresses, Miss Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Ellen Tree, &c., are spoken of at greater or less length, but we have no space to give the characterizations of them.

The frequent mention of the names of Luttrell, Sydney Smith, and the others of that famous coterie which contributed so much to the glory of Holland House, calls for the reproduction of some of Mr. Greville's reminiscences of that brilliant literary centre. Under date of 1832, we have this as the "tableau of the house" upon one occasion when Rogers and Luttrell were staying there:

"Before dinner, Lady Holland, affecting illness and almost dissolution, but with a very respectable appetite, and after dinner, in high force and vigor, Lord Holland, with his chalk-stones, and unable to walk, lying on his couch in very good spirits and talking away; Luttrell and Rogers walking about, ever and anon looking despairingly at the clock, and making short excursions from the drawing-room; Allen, surly and disputatious, poring over the newspapers, and replying in monosyllables (generally negative) to whatever is said to him. The grand topic of interest, far exceeding the Belgian or Portuguese questions, was the illness of Lady Holland's page, who has got a tumor in his thigh. This 'little creature,' as Lady Holland calls a great hulking fellow of about twenty, is called 'Edgar,' his real name being Tom or Jack, which he changed on being elevated to his present dignity, as the Popes do when they are elected to the tiara. More rout is made about him than other people are permitted to make about their children, and the inmates of Holland House are invited and compelled to go and sit with and amuse him. Such is the social despotism of this strange house, which presents an odd mixture of luxury and constraint, of enjoyment physical and intellectual, with an alloy of small *désagréments*. Talleyrand generally comes at 10 or 11 o'clock and stays as long as they will let him. Though everybody who goes there finds something to abuse or to ridicule in the mistress of the house or its ways, all continue to go; all like it more or less; and, when ever by the death of either, it shall come to an end, a vacuum will be made in society which nothing will supply. It is the house of all Europe. The world will suffer by the loss; and it may with truth be said that will 'eclipse the gayety of nations.'"

But Mr. Greville himself fell a victim to some freak of the imperious mistress of Holland House, and for two years did not visit it. Then Lord Holland met him at Court, and "made him go." From the notes of the talk during several evenings in September, 1837, when Melbourne, Palmerston, Rice, Lord and Lady Albemarle, Allen, and Bobus Smith were among the guests, we take the following sentences at random:

"They held Wordsworth cheap, except Spring Rice, who was enthusiastic about him. Holland thought Crabbe the greatest genius of modern poets. Melbourne said he degraded every subject. None of them had known Coleridge; his lectures were very tiresome, but he is a poet of very great merit. Then they spoke of Spencer, Perceval, and Irving preaching in the streets. Irving had called on Melbourne, and eloquently remonstrated that they only asked the same license that was given to puppet shows and other sights not to be prevented. '"Go into the highways," and that they must obey God rather than man.' Melbourne said this was all very true and unanswerable. 'What did you answer?' I asked. I said, 'You must not preach there.' * * * After dinner they discussed women's books; few *chef d'œuvres*; Madame de Sévigné the best; the only three of a high class are Madame de Sévigné, Madame de Stäel, and (Bobus Smith said,) Sappho, but of her not above forty lines are extant; these however, are unrivaled. Mrs. Somerville is great in the exact sciences. Lady Holland would not hear of Madame de Stäel. They agreed as to Miss Austen that her novels are excellent. * * * Klopstock had a sect of admirers in Germany; some young students made a pilgrimage from Göttingen to Hamburg, where Klopstock lived in his old age, to ask him the meaning of a passage in one of his works which they could not understand. He looked at it and then said that he could not recollect what it was that he meant when he wrote it, but that he knew it was the finest thing he ever wrote, and they could not do better than devote their lives to the discovery of its meaning. * * * Lord Holland told us many anecdotes about the great orators of his early days. Fox thought his own speech, in 1804, on going to war with France, the best he ever made. No power was ever equal to Chatham's over a public assembly—much greater in the Commons than it was afterward in the Lords. When Sir Thomas Robinson had been boring the House on some commercial question and introduced the word 'sugar' so often that there was at last a laugh as often as he did so, Chatham, then Mr. Pitt, who had put him up, grew very angry, and at last his wrath boiled over. When Robinson sat down Pitt rose, and with a tone and manner of the utmost indignation began, 'Mr. Speaker, sir—sugar—I say, sugar. Who laughs now?' and nobody did laugh. * * * Tommy Townshend, a violent, foolish fellow, who was always talking strong language, said in some debate, 'Nothing will satisfy me but to have the noble Lord's head; I will have his head.' Lord North said, 'The honorable gentleman says, he will have my head. I bear him no malice in return, for though the honorable gentleman says he will have my head, I can assure him that I would on no account have his.'"

In general, as regards these memoirs of Mr. Greville, no reader—at least no American reader—can go through them without regretting that these admirably-told, characteristic, and —nearly all of them—fresh anecdotes and reminiscences are surrounded by such a wilderness of political notes—many of them speculations the fallacy of which was demonstrated long before the latest date of that part of the journals now published—that it becomes a question whether the labor of getting at the interesting passages is finally fully rewarded. Those who may have the courage to accomplish this labor will then be tantalized by the reflection that another generation may have to wait for that section of these journals covering the period from 1837—when the memoirs now published terminate—to 1865, the date of Mr. Greville's death. The sensation which these frank, outspoken revelations touching the characters of those now dead and gone have caused in England gives only a slight indication of the excitement which would follow the publication of what Mr. Greville has left on record regarding the politicians, statesmen—great and small—and the dignitaries now upon the stage. Possibly this very anxiety to postpone the appearance of the rest of the journals may result in their premature publication. Should this be the case the public would accept the result with an equanimity in which those personally interested might not participate.

SEYMOUR ON PENDLETON.

The Syracuse *Journal* of Tuesday says: "A well-known Democrat of Central New-York, being on the eve of taking a journey to Cincinnati last week, asked Ex-Gov. Seymour what he should say to political friends there. Mr. Seymour replied, 'Call on Mr. Pendleton, and say to him for me that he is the coming man in 1876.'"

FRESHEST FASHIONS.

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD.

LATE DESIGNS FOR SEASONABLE COSTUMES—CHILDREN'S SUITS.

It is essential that every lady should review her wardrobe, before deciding upon her toilettes for the coming season, in order to discover which of her last year's dresses can be turned to the best account. This is, however, neither an easy nor agreeable task, for if one turns to the fashions of a year's standing one is likely to gaze with awe upon garments laid aside as equal to new, and now apparently unfit to be put to any use. For a lady of taste, however, and one accustomed to the study of her wardrobe, the dismay is only momentary, and she will soon be able to plan something which will prove very satisfactory to herself, and sometimes more acceptable than a new article. When we consider the cost of material, and of making-up, it is readily understood that even the wealthy persons are obliged to have recourse to similar expedients.

Practical fashion writers attempt to give some insight into the manner of turning to profit old matériel. The cuirass and apron worn at present are exceedingly valuable, they being composed either of velvet or of goods of any kind differing from the remainder of the costume. The sleeves must be made of the same article as the lower part of the dress. A silk may be completely renovated by the use of galloon, or bands of velvet; it will be in strict accordance with the rules of fashion to make the upper portion of the dress, that is to say the waist and apron, in this style, and to wear a velvet underskirt with it. This will form a pretty and economical combination, as we take it for granted that a velvet skirt forms part of each lady's wardrobe. There is also a way of altering the appearance of a black faille dress. First rip the dress and refresh it; then make an apron, with shirrs of the former trimming; add behind two widths of velvet, which will form the famous double fold a la Bulgare, and the train behind. To render this skirt still more elegant, the alterations in the trimming may be covered with beaded passementerie, and the apron be trimmed with beaded lace. The waist may be replaced by a velvet cuirass with sleeves of silk shirred lengthwise. It is quite as easy to alter a velvet dress. Matelassé being all the rage, there can be no better combination. The matelassé may be either made into a trimming of wide bands on the velvet skirt, or into a cuirass and apron; or, again, in the form of a Bulgare plait. The effect will always be elegant.

We may now describe some of the latest walking suits. One is composed of a half-tight-fitting velvet garment, with coat sleeves, at the elbows of which are large flowing pieces, representing open sleeves; the garment is trimmed with galloon and feathers. The skirt is of silk, with a deep flounce at the bottom, surmounted by four puffings and a ruching. Up the sides are four rows of lengthwise puffings, divided by slanting bands of a darker shade of faille. A large sash, puffed and fringed at the bottom, falls in two ends at the side; another end, with two loops above, falls down the middle of the back. The back of the skirt is of velvet, and perfectly plain.

A gray felt Frondeur shaped hat corresponds with this costume. The crown is trimmed with a wide piece of silk; a feather which is placed at the side covers the top of the crown; a bunch of flowers is placed on the same side underneath.

A reception dress may be made of iron gray Irish poplin, with black velvet trimmings, and ornaments. The back of the underskirt is without trimming, and box plaited. The front part of the skirt, has a deep flounce and beading. The long tunique is in apron form, and joined together at the back, over which is placed a wide velvet bow and ends; this tunique has a band of velvet up the sides, crossed by narrow poplin fluted ruffles; the general effect is very pretty and novel. The waist is made of poplin, and trimmed on each side with three stripes of velvet, placed in the form of bretelle. The sleeves are finished with ruffles, confined at the elbow by a velvet bow and ends.

A pretty and comparatively simple costume for visiting or walking purposes is made in the following manner: The cuirass is of matelassé and has velvet sleeves, with matelassé cuffs, open at the bottom and divided in the middle by a silk band. The skirt is trimmed up the front with bias folds crosswise in two different shades of faille. The tunique is also made of faille, and is taken up at the sides in three plaits, with three ornamental buttons. The back part of the skirt, as well as the sash, is of velvet.

A unique toilet is composed of pearl-colored merino, trimmed with galloon and feathers. The vest is made of faille. The apron is of pearl-colored merino; it is taken up at the sides, with three shirrs, and trimmed around the bottom with feathers; three brown ribbon bows are placed up the front of the apron. The underskirt is made of brown merino or faille, the front being plaited lengthwise, and the back having a plaited flounce with double heading. The hat corresponding is of felt, trimmed around the crown with a scarf, and at the side is a bird's wing.

A very showy ball dress is composed of salmon-colored faille. The underskirt has a knife-plaited flounce of lilac velvet; above this is a heading of velvet, and then a wide puffing of muslin, with bands of velvet top and bottom. The tunique is made to form an apron in front, and has also a muslin puffing with velvet heading; three puffings at the back with bands of velvet form a panier; from these puffings under this panier is placed, in a small circle, an embroidered flounce, with a band of velvet and headings. A low-necked and short-sleeved waist is had, trimmed with puffings and bands of velvet to correspond with the remainder of the dress. A long spray of violets and roses falls from the point of the waist in front, and extends to the back of the tunique under the panier. Mixed flowers are placed in the hair.

We have seen an evening dress made in two shades of rose-colored faille and crape. The corsage is low and finished at the top with a puffing of crape, and at the bottom with two folds, a puffing of crape, and a narrow flounce of taffetas. The second skirt is entirely shirred lengthwise. The train is without trimming, and made of faille; the front of the skirt has a flounce at the bottom above a puffing, and then come folds, with three rows of narrow velvet, these trimmings, except the latter, being made of the same material as the remainder of the dress; at the back of the second skirt are loops of ribbons; a long spray of leaves falls from the bottom of the waist, and is taken up to the back of the skirt. This dress may also be made of two shades of light green.

Some pretty children's suits are thus described: For a girl about six years of age, a costume of pearl gray India cachemire and crimson taffetas is suggested. It is made with a short skirt, plaited up the front, each side of which is a revers of crimson taffetas, fastened by pearl buttons; a puff forms a panier at the back, bordered with a fringe of crimson silk. The vest is in the Louis XV. style, and is made of taffetas, with a cachemire collar. The basque is of cachemire, and long in front; the collar is low, the revers of the basque is of crimson taffetas; this basque is very open and shows the vest. The sleeves are puffed at the top and plaited at the wrists, with cuffs of taffetas, each of which has a pearl button. Plaited linen collar and cuffs are worn with this dress. The hat corresponding is made of gray felt, with the brim turned up; it is adorned with a crimson scarf and a gray feather. Gray kid boots, with patent-leather tips, complete the costume.

A becoming suit for a boy about twelve years of age is made of cloth. The pantaloons are of black cloth. The paletot and collar are of dove-colored cloth. This garment, which serves as an overcoat, covers a black vest and coat, and is straight in shape, and somewhat similar to a sacque. The sleeves are large at the wrist, the border of the paletot is trimmed with brown galloon. A black felt hat completes this costume.

The latest form of coiffure in Parisian circles is called the Septennat. It is exceedingly difficult to describe. It is neither handsome nor ugly. No one has gone into ecstasies over it, and yet everybody seems to have adopted it. This peculiar coiffure is neither high nor low, and notwithstanding it appears both high and low. The authorities on questions of this kind regard the new style, however, as a transition step only. It is thought to preface an attempt to dress the hair low.

A simple and easy way of dressing the hair is to wave it, then tie it loosely on top of the head. The front hair should also be waved. On the top of the head is a thick twist, much puffed. The large waves of the hair are fastened by hair-pins. This graceful coiffure terminates at the back by a long catogan braid, on which are placed two ribbon bows to match the toilet.

The newest fashions in fancy jewelry are azurite and jet.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL FRANCE.

The commercial and industrial situation of France, says the *Journal des Débats*, is improving sensibly. The taxes, which during the first two quarters of the last year were considerably below the estimates, recovered in the third. The deficit, which had been in the first half of the year 27,000,000 francs, or about 4,500,000 francs a month, was in the following quarter 7,500,000 francs only, or 2,500,000 francs a month. The results are even much more satisfactory if the facts are examined in detail. September even shows a surplus over the estimates. July had lost 7,500,000 francs, and August 2,000,000 francs, while the ninth month has a gain of 2,300,000 francs. The amelioration has been gradual, which is an indication that it will continue.

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ASSOCIATION HALL.
Services Sunday, Nov. 22: Dr. Thomson's Bible-class at 5 o'clock evening; meeting for young men at 6:30 o'clock evening, in the lecture-room; service of song at 7:30 o'clock in the hall, followed by a brief address to young men by Mr. Robert McCartee. Meetings for young men Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 3:30 o'clock afternoon, for all.

AT ST. BARNABAS', NO. 304 MULBERRY ST., Thanksgiving will be observed by divine service and sermon at 10:30 A. M. in the chapel. Immediately after the usual Thanksgiving dinner will be served to the children of the House, the Day Nursery, the Sunday and Industrial Schools, and the Free Reading-room. Donations in money or food are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to Sister Ellen.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., between Broome and Grand.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. W. H. Dikeman, and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Dr. R. L. Dashiell, Missionary Secretary. At 2 o'clock the Warm Spring Indians will visit the Sabbath-school. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 A. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Usual services at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st.—Preaching, Nov. 22, by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH AV. and 20th st., Sunday, Nov. 22d.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30.

BRITISH PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION
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Right Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D. D., Bishop of Nevada, will preach in the morning; Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., in the afternoon, and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., in the evening.
Thanksgiving service on Thursday at 11 A. M.
Organ recital and concert on Wednesday at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th st., near Broadway.—The fourth of a series of Sabbath evening sermons to young people will be preached on Sunday, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., services commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; sermon by the Pastor, Rev. James D. Wilson.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORNER of Madison av. and 35th st.—Sunday, Nov. 22, morning service at 10:30 o'clock, Rev. Wm. Kirkus, of Grace Church, will preach; afternoon service at 3:30 o'clock, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector of the Church of the Atonement, will preach.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject, "The Duty of Publicly Confessing Christ." Evening subject, "Lame Man Healed at the Gate Beautiful." Strangers cordially invited. Galleries free.

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CHURCH IN FORTY-SECOND STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner of 34th st.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger, of Boston, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Subject—11 A. M., "The Open Door," and 7:30 P. M. The public are invited. Sunday-school, 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER st., near Waverley place.—Dr. Deems to preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Ushers meet strangers. Night Subject—"God and Man Friends in Covenant."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Halsey Moore will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Fred. Evans at 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, (Free Episcopal,) 74th st., east of 4th av.—Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector. Services on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Thanksgiving Day service at 10:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. R. S. Howland, Rector.—Divine service on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Conrad will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Howland in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 22d inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

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FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth st.—Service of song by the children on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Thanksgiving Day services at 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Dinner for children at 1 o'clock; for the out-door poor at 2 o'clock. Contributions for the feast most urgently solicited, and packages will be sent for if notified.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 320 West 37th st. Rev. J. M. Y. Smith, newly-appointed Pastor, being still unable, through sickness, to take charge, Rev. John T. James will preach on Sunday next, (D. V.,) at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 2. Prayer-meeting at 6:30. Strangers welcome. Seats free and Bible salvation.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young People's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach morning at 10:30; afternoon, 3:30 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 22d inst.—Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M.; Morning Prayer, Litany, ante-communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M.; children's service and catechising, 3:30 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M. Thanksgiving Day service, 10:30 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st., near 5th av.—Dr. Armitage, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening; services commence at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial invitation is tendered to friends and strangers.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D Anderson, D. D. Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 2d av.—Services at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Sloss. Bible-school at 9 A. M.

GRAND SHAKER CONVENTION.—STEINway Hall, Sunday, Nov. 22, morning, afternoon, and evening. Full choir of singers, and speeches by Elders and Eldresses, discussing Shakerism, Christianity, Infidelity, Spiritualism, and all social questions, not omitting the Beecher-Tilton scandal. Admission 25c.; reserved seats for all three services, $1. Box-office open all day Saturday.

HANSOM PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. J. D. Fulton, Pastor, will preach Sabbath Morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Can Christians Countenance Theatres?" Evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Perils of Rejecting the Truth." Thanksgiving services with Rev. Dr. Moore's Church. Sermon by Dr. Fulton.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. J. L. Clark, of Indianapolis, Ind., will preach on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LYMAN C. HOWE, TRANCE SPEAKER, WILL lecture for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, No. 1,195 Broadway, near 29th st., at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Sunrise in Heaven;" 7:30 P. M., "Occupations in the Spirit Land." Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. Ladies' fair on 22d December.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Call to Thankfulness."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—REV. C. T. Collins, recently returned from Europe, will speak of the wonderful revival work in Scotland in connection with the labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, in the New-York Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. Mr. Collins will be followed by some of our most prominent up-town Pastors in short addresses. Services commence at 7:30. Cordial invitation extended to all.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE "PRIMARY" Class, at 3:30 this afternoon, in "Y. M. C. A." Building. The "Superintendent's" class, next Tuesday at 4 o'clock, in "Fulton Street Prayer-meeting" room. The "Normal" class, Friday at 7:30, in Chapel of Dr. Crosby's Church.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church Sunday, at 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, corner Catharine and Madison, and at 3, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benjamin F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st., Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter.—Morning service, 10:30. Subject—"Salvation Secured by the Death and Life of Christ." Evening service 7:30. Subject—"Sunday and the Opera."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, will preach a Thanksgiving sermon at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Joseph Denison, D. D., of Kansas, will preach at 7:30 P. M. Visitors kindly welcomed.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 53d st., Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, at 11 o'clock; in the evening, on "Exchange," by Rev. G. H. Hepworth, of the Church of the Disciples.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., WEST of 8th av.—Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—Morning subject—"Is Human Nature Entirely Selfish?" Strangers welcome. Anniversary Sunday-school Missionary Society in the evening.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.,
Will preach Sunday morning,
at the
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
A MEMORIAL SERMON of the "CELEBRATED EVANGELIST, Mrs. PHŒBE PALMER," wife of Dr. W. C. Palmer, of this City.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Theme for the evening (fourth of a series of studies in Pilgrim Character,) "Little-Faith and Mr. Fearing." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. DR. CHAPMAN WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th av. and 22d st., at 10:30 and 7:30. Also lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45. Thanksgiving sermon Thursday, at 11. Young people's meeting at 6:30 Sunday evening.

REV. H. D. GANSE WILL PREACH, AT 11 A. M., fourth sermon about Heaven, 2 Cor. v. 1, "The house not made with hands;" at 3:30 P. M., Bible Penitent, true and false.—David. At Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th st.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE WILL LECture in Spring Street Presbyterian Church, near Varick, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1874. Subject—"PEOPLE WE MEET." Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the doors.

REV. R. B. COLLINS, OF NEWARK CONFERence, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All welcome.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF Seventh Street M. E. Church, near Cooper Institute, will preach Sabbath morning on "The Nature of Christian Perfection;" in the evening, third sermon on "The Judgment Day." Seats all free.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, in Leight st., Sunday morning, at 10:30, and Dr. Patton in the evening at 7:30. Subject: "The Right and Duty of all Christians to Preach." All seats free.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in the lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th av., will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.,
Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Praise session of the Bible-school at 10 A. M.
Session for study and review at 2:30 P. M.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE ANNUAL COLlection for Thanksgiving Day in the hospital will be made in the chapel of the same after the sermon on Sunday afternoon. Service at 3:30 P. M. Friends unable to attend may be pleased to send their contributions to W. A. Muhlenberg.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30; children's service, 3 P. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30. The Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will preach at both services.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. B Merritt, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Friends and strangers cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. —Free seats.—Sunday, services at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Other days at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TWO GRAND
MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS
will be given by the Sunday-school in the
ALLEN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
between Rivington and Delancey sts.,
On the evenings of THURSDAY, Nov. 26, and TUESDAY, Dec. 1, 1874.
Doors open at 7; commencing at 7:45.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Tickets can be obtained at the door.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning subject:
"GOD'S ESTIMATE OF THE WORTH OF A SOUL."
Evening subject:
"THE LITTLE THINGS THAT CONFOUND THE MIGHTY."
Baptizing at close of evening sermon.
Young men and strangers are earnestly invited.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Pastor, will commence Sunday evening a series of lectures on "The Voyage of Life." First subject—"The Homes of Childhood." Morning subject—"The Sinful Purpose Characterized." Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.,
at 7:30 P. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL PREACH.
Ushers will furnish free seats.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. Dr. Crook will preach at 10:30 and Rev. Dr. Merwin at 7:30. Sabbath-school 9 and 2. Thanksgiving service at Lexington Avenue M. E. Church.

THE GOSPEL CHURCH, LINCOLN PLACE, near 6th av., Brooklyn.—"Our Minister's Wife," a Parish story. Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, 1874, at 7:30 o'clock. Dr. Matthew Hale Smith will tell what he knows about "Our Minister's Wife." Cards, 50 cents.

THE PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 73d st.—The Pastor, Dr. Alexander, will preach to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, and Rev. M. R. Vincent in the evening, at 7:45 o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH. —The anniversary of the Sabbath-school will be held on Thursday, (Thanksgiving) evening at 7:30 o'clock.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Services Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. George D. Mathews, will preach here on Sunday at 10:30 o'clock morning, and at 7:45 o'clock evening.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services on Sunday, 22d inst., at 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M.

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WILL OPEN NOV. 20.
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OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY,
NOS. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 4 and reopened Dec. 9.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTern Railway Company.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and copies of the minutes of the bondholders' meeting will be sent to them.
FRANK SHEPARD,
Chairman of Bondholders' Committee,
Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st.,
Room No. 9, fourth floor.

THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Central Railroad Company of Iowa, are requested to attend an adjourned meeting at the office of the Company, No. 20 Broad st., New-York, TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee of Bondholders appointed at the last meeting. RICHARD L. ASHHURST, Chairman of Joint Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

C. M. RUTTER, NO. 15 WALL ST., WILL BUY and sell Louisiana and Missouri First Mortgage Bonds, numbered above 1,616, which the Stock Exchange at present refuse to recognize as a good delivery.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and Great Western Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. A SPECIALITY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

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UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

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PIANO WANTED, FOR WHICH VALUABLE real estate will be given. Address WILLIAM COLE, No. 236 East 80th st.

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Newly-furnished front parlor and bedroom, fourth floor, to let, with board, fire, and gas; terms, $30 per week for two persons.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families; private table only; references exchanged.

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NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.— Office or reception room, third story front, and small room, to let with board; also, a few table boarders taken; moderate prices; reference.

TWO OF THE HANDSOMEST FLOORS IN the City, newly and elegantly furnished, with private table only, at prices to suit the times. No. 67 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Desirable suite of three rooms on second floor, also elegant suite of parlors, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.; private table only.

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Between 38th and 39th sts. One small suite of apartments, handsomely furnished, with private table.

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Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or without private table; references required.

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FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON Park.—A few choice rooms left, en suite or single; private table or table d'hôte. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

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HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, single or en suite, with board or private table; choice location. Apply to WM. G. RULE, Jr., 610 6th av.

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A SUITE OF NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with breakfast, if desired; also parlor floor to physician or others. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

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A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also rooms for gentlemen, without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, at No. 255 4th av.; references.

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WINTER RESORT.—ST. MARY'S, GA., OPPOsite Fernandina, Fla.—Invalids and others wishing to escape the Northern Winter, will find there, all the comforts and conveniences of a Northern Home. Terms for November, December, and January, $10 to $15; for February, March, and April, $12 to $18 per week. Particulars of S. A. SPENCER, No. 399 6th av., New-York, or address J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

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David Deans..........Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Ratcliffe, the jailor..........Mr. F. HARDENBURG
Sharpitlaw..........Mr. G. F. DEVERE
Geordie Robertson..........Mr. HART CONWAY
The Counsel for the Defense..........Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Mr. Archibald..........Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Pat Ryan..........Mr. JAMES PEAKES
Frank Leavitt..........Mr. J. W. JENNINGS
Reuben Butler..........Mr. GEORGE GILBERT
Soldiers, Jurymen, The Mob, &c., &c.
Queen Caroline, of England..........Miss EMILY RIGL
Jeannie Deans..........Mrs. LOUISA ALLEN
Effie Deans..........Miss NINA VARIAN
Madge Wildfire..........Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Meg Murdockson..........Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
Act I.
Scene I.—EFFIE'S HOME; The Pursuit of Geordie.
Scene II.—MUSCHAT'S CAIRN, by Moonlight; Madge and the Officers.
Scene III.—DEANS' COTTAGE; The Arrest of Effie.
Act II.
Scene I.—MOORFUT HILLS, by Moonlight; Meg's Ruse.
Scene II.—THE CITY; The Procession to the Court; Jeannie's Temptation.
Scene III.—THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY; The Trial of Effie Deans.
Act III.
Scene I.—AT THE DUKE OF ARGYLE'S; The Old Bible and Jeannie's Appeal.
Scene II.—AT THE PALACE; The Queen's Promise.
Scene III.—MOORFUT HILLS.
Scene IV.—MEG'S MOUNTAIN HUT; Jeannie's Peril and Escape with the Pardon.
Scene V.—A PASSAGE IN THE PRISON.
Scene VI.—THE RISING OF THE MOB.
Scene VII.—THE TOLBOOTH; The Assault and the Rescue.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY
of the
HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.
*** Seats may be secured one week ahead.
Shortly, a great sensation.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
SPECIAL MATINEE AT 1:30,
of
The Heart of Mid-Lothian.

MACCABE. STEINWAY HALL.
LAST DAY.
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
LAST REPRESENTATION THIS EVENING AT 8,
of the brilliant success of
FREDERIC MACCABE
in his sparkling Monologue Entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE;
Or, An Elysium of Humor, Music and Ventriloquism.

MACCABE'S LAST DAY AT STEINWAY HALL. MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 8.
LAST TWO REPRESENTATIONS OF MACCABE'S
present attractive programme of original
MIRTH, PERSONATION, AND SONGS,
including those marvels of delineations, the
FASCINATING FELLOW! MISS MARY MAY!
THE WANDERING MINSTREL! and
THE ENGLISH RAILWAY PORTER.
Ticket office at Steinway Hall open daily from 9 till 5.

GEO. VANDENHOFF. ASSOCIATION HALL.
In accordance with the correspondence recently published between PROMINENT LADIES OF NEW-YORK and Mr.
Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff,
The AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU has the honor to announce a course of
FIVE LADIES' MATINEE LECTURES,
with ILLUSTRATIVE READINGS by this most eminent Shakespearean scholar and reader, on
SHAKESPEARE'S HISTORICAL PLAYS.
THE FACT AND THE FICTION,
THE HISTORY AND THE PLAY.
On successive Mondays and Thursdays, beginning Nov. 30, to include the plays of MACBETH, KING JOHN, RICHARD II., RICHARD III., and HENRY VIII.
The lectures will begin at 11:30 A. M. For further particulars see circulars at ticket office.
TICKETS for the COURSE, WITH RESERVED SEAT, $4; for single lecture, $1. Seats reserved only for the course. NOW ON SALE at POND'S, No. 39 Union square, and at GURLEY'S, 4th av. and 23d st.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
PROPRIETOR..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
MANAGER..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:40.
EVERY EVENING,
the delightful domestic drama,
JANE EYRE.
"Better than 'Led Astray.'"—*New-York Times.*
NEW SCENES AND APPOINTMENTS.
Characters by
Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Mary Stuart, Cora Cassidy, Laura Thorpe, and Messrs. McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.
SATURDAY, Nov. 21, first
JANE EYRE MATINEE.

NO "PERSONALS"—NO INDECENT REPORTS.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AND PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 27, AT 2,
SECOND AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75c. Reserved Seats, $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, AT 8,
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Soloists:
Miss CLEMENTINE LASAR,
Mr. CHARLES FRITSCH, Mr. F. REMMERTZ,
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Admission Tickets, $1 and $1 50.
Reserved Seats, 50c. extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on MONDAY, at No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office at Steinway Hall, where programmes can also be had.

STEINWAY HALL. MR. S. B. MILLS.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TENDERED TO MR. S. B. MILLS,
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, AT 8 P. M.
His first appearance since his late severe accident.
Assisted by the following distinguished artists:
MLLE. DONADIO, PRIMA DONNA.
SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA, BARITONE,
OF THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
BY KIND PERMISSION OF MR. MAX STRAKOSCH.
Dr. L. Damrosch, violin. Mr. Bergner, violoncello.
Mr. Arbuckle, cornet. Mr. W. F. Mills, piano.
CONDUCTOR..........Mr. A. REIFF, JR.
RESERVED SEATS, TWO DOLLARS.
ADMISSION TICKET, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CTS.
Can now be obtained at Steinway Hall, Decker Bros', No. 33 Union square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and music stores.

Charles Roberts, Jr.'s, Readings.
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
corner 23d st. and 4th av.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26,
MONDAY, Nov. 30,
and THURSDAY, Dec. 3.
S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, $1. Course tickets, with seats, $2 50. For sale, with full programmes, at Gurley's, under the hall, and at the door on the above evenings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
First appearance of the great comic artist
Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
The best of serio-comiques, Miss EMMA DAY.
Reappearance of Miss ALICE HARRISON.
Gus Williams, Miss Nully Pieris, Rickey and Barney, and eighty-two others in a new bill.
A new serio-comic local drama, entitled
TO-DAY; Or, A TRIP AROUND NEW-YORK.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three dollars per share, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed Dec. 12, and reopened on the 4th day of January next.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1874.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., (4 per cent.,) also an extra dividend of One per Cent., (1 per cent.,) in all Five per Cent., (5 per cent.,) will be paid on the 10th day of December next to all stockholders of record on that date.
The transfer books will be closed from the 30th day of November to the 10th day of December, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
W. H. WOOD, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
No. 15 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1874.
THE REMAINING TWENTY PER CENT. due depositors will be paid on and after 20th inst. by ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.
P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

LAST DAY LAST DAY

THIS SATURDAY, NOV. 21,
THIS SATURDAY, NOV. 21,
LAST DAY
LAST DAY
OF THE GORGEOUS $50,000
PAGEANT, THE GRAND
CONGRESS OF NATIONS,
ACKNOWLEDGED
THE GRANDEST SPECTACU-
LAR DISPLAY
EVER CONCEIVED BY MAN!
THIS SATURDAY, NOV. 21,
THIS SATURDAY, NOV. 21,
LAST DAY
LAST DAY
OF THE BEAUTIFUL AND
BEWILDERING
ENGLISH STAG HUNT,
INTRODUCING
100 LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
IN FULL COSTUME.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MONDAY, NOV. 23,
MONDAY, NOV. 23,
FIRST DAY
FIRST DAY
OF THE NEW PROGRAMME!
FETE AT PEKIN; OR,
HOLIDAY OF THE CELESTIALS
JACKLEY FAMILY.
DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 6:30.

LAST DAY LAST DAY

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PARK THEATRE.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT!"
MILLIONS!
TENTH WEEK.
FIFTY-EIGHTH NIGHT, SATURDAY, 21st.
SIXTY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCE.
STANDARD ATTRACTION.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character specialty of
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SPECIAL MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING DAY,
THE 26TH.
THANKSGIVING DAY, THE 26TH.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
"THEATRE NIGHTLY CROWDED;" "STANDING ROOM ONLY," to witness the superb representation of Miss EMILY SOLDENE,
and her numerous and complete
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
MATINEE AT 1:30.   EVENING AT 8,
of Lecocq's popular opera,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
which is nightly greeted with
LOUD AND CONTINUED APPLAUSE.
Miss SOLDENE..........as..........Mlle. LANGE
Chorus of the conspirators encored
SIX AND EIGHT TIMES EVERY NIGHT.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office, and at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
See SUNDAY'S ISSUE
For
Prof. TOBIN'S
LECTORIUM ENTERTAINMENTS
At
Union League Theatre,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY EVENINGS,
and SATURDAY MATINEE.

NIBLO'S.
C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
WILD CAT NED, DONALD McKAY and the WARM SPRING INDIANS, Mr. G. WALDRON.
Orchestra, $1; parquet circle, 75 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
The Museum will be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gallery of pictures by old masters; large collection of pictures, and other art objects; Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. Admission 25 cents. Mondays FREE. Catalogues can be had at the Museum.

ROBINSON HALL,
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
THE TURKISH HAREM. THE FEMALE BATHERS.
Mme. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS,
AND THE CAN-CAN,
AND OUR PEERLESS VARIETY COMPANY.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY at 2:30.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Miss JENNIE WADE, The WINNETTS,
The EMMERSONS, Sergt. BURKE, Master SARSFIELD,
Mme. PICAUT'S CAN-CAN DANCERS.
AND ALL THE METROPOLITAN FAVORITES.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY HERRING.
THE TIGRESS OF THE WEST.
JACK SHEPPARD AND HIS PAL BLUESKIN.

BIERSTADT'S SPLENDID PAINTING OF "KING'S RIVER CANON," in California, is on exhibition at No. 845 Broadway, for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Also, paintings by other eminent artists.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

ASSISTANT.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG GERman woman; speaks fluently English, some French; capable to teach children; good dress-maker; willing to assist in house-keeping. Address or call at No. 359 East 114th st.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE as companion, or would assist in light household duties; best of references given and required. Address M. C., Bay Ridge, Long Island.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AS—st in washing or general house-work.—By a very tidy, nice girl, who is a very obliging girl; can do good waiting, and is very intelligent; has good references. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman girl, as nurse; also a chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERman girls, good, steady servants and good workers, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid, waitress, or to do general house-work; together or separate; City or country; have good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY NICE, TIDY COLORED woman, who is also an excellent washer and ironer, or will do general house-work; City or country at moderate wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; four years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 732 3d av., near 46th st.; ring No. 2 bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker who goes out by the day, wants more engagements; can cut and trim in latest styles; would go out of town. Call or address No. 469 West 21st st.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN ACCOMPLISHED DRESSmaker wishes a few more customers to work out for by the day or week; thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 695 6th av.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; eighteen months in present place; family breaking up housekeeping; is a nice, competent girl; speaks English. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN A PRIVATE AMERICAN family, (Williamsburg preferred,) by a French girl, who speaks also English and German fluently; can do all general house-work. Call at Belcher's, No. 553 Broadway, Williamsburg.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND CAPABLE Swedish girl, as general servant in City or country; is a good plain cook and laundress; wages moderate; only a steady home desired. Ask for Josie, No. 106 6th av., below 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO knows how to do house-work well; is a good cook; wages not an object so much as a home; City or country; strong and willing to work; good references. Call at Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A LADY desires to find employment for a colored Protestant girl from South America, either as lady's maid, seamstress, or to take care of grown growing children. Can be seen at No. 42 East 21st st., between 12 and 2 o'clock, where she can be well recommended.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ERNANI.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA—FAREWELL WEEK,
Prior to the departure of the Company for Philadelphia and Boston. MONDAY, Nov. 23. Last Night but Two,
ERNANI.
With the following great cast:
Mlle. ALICE MARESI..........as..........ELVIRA
Signor CARPI..........as..........Ernani
Signor DEL PUENTE..........as..........Carlo Quinto
Signor FIORINI..........as..........Don Ruy Gomez De Silva
Musical Director and Conductor..........Mr. S. BEHRENS
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, last night but one of
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI,
And grand revival, with increased chorus and orchestra, and with the same splendor as last season, of
LOHENGRIN.
Mlle. ALBANI for the first time as ELSA.
Signor CARPI for the first time as LOHENGRIN.
Miss CARY in her original rôle, ORTRUD.
Signor DEL PUENTE, Signor SCOLARA.
THANKSGIVING DAY, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE—POPULAR PRICES.
Only appearance at the Academy of the renowned basso,
HERR CARL FORMES.
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Mlle. DONADIO, Signori DE BASSINI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA, and CARL FORMES as Basilio.
Friday, Nov. 27.—Last night of the season, and farewell night of Mlle. ALBANI.
Saturday, Nov. 28.—Grand Farewell Matinée.
Monday, Nov. 30.—Inauguration of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA SEASON at the American Academy of Music, PHILADELPHIA. "LA SONNAMBULA."

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BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.
TWO CAPITAL PERFORMANCES THIS SATURDAY.
FOR THE MATINEE AT 1:30,
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
FOR THE EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Miss KATE FIELD
as
PEG WOFFINGTON.
The next is positively the LAST WEEK of Mr. JEFFERSON.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE the popular comedian, as Major WELLINGTON DE BOOTS and TOODLES.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOHN S. CLARKE.
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
After an absence of nearly five years, will commence an engagement of twelve nights on
MONDAY, NOV. 30,
And perform the characters of
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS
and
TOODLES.
Acted by him in New-York alone, it is estimated, 300 TIMES.
"The Haymarket, the St. James', the Strand, and the Adelphi Theatres have been always crowded when his name has been advertised in the bills, and during a career, almost uninterrupted, of seven years on the London stage he has maintained a popularity affording the best test of his genuine merits as a comedian."—*London Era.*

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Appearance of
The Irish Dramatist and Actor,
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
EVERY EVENING AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Illustrated with new music composed, and old Irish melodies selected, by Mr. Thomas Baker.
The romantic scenery by Messrs. Matt. Morgan, Isherwood, Clare, Morris, and Hilliard.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL, also in the cast.
Box Office open two weeks in advance.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. HEILBRON.
TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 22.
Seventh Grand Concert of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. HEILBRON..........as..........LEONORA.
Mlle. GEBELE, Signori BENFRATELLI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA.
Musical Director and Conductor......Mr. S. BEHRENS.
Family circle, 50c.; general admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra; parlor chairs, $2. For sale at the Academy, No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway, and at the Grand Opera-house throughout the day.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. GRAND REOPENING.
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23,
Superb revival of the gorgeous moral spectacle,
THE BLACK CROOK
To be produced with unparalleled grandeur. A ballet of over 300. EVERYTHING NEW.
THE FINEST HOLIDAY ATTRACTION:
☞ Box-office NOW OPEN. Sale begins TO-DAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. POSTPONEMENT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
NO PERFORMANCE at the Academy THIS AFTERNOON or EVENING, (Saturday,) as it has been found necessary to devote the time to extra rehearsals in anticipation of the
BRILLIANT REVIVAL OF LOHENGRIN.
The performance of the REQUIEM MASS announced for this evening is consequently POSTPONED until further notice.

LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK..........LAST WEEK
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION
3d av. and 63d st. Closes at 10.30 P. M. Saturday, 21st.
Admission 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 8.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL
THE 3 THIEVES,
and LITTLE RIFLE.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—(FIFTH) SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) from 8 to 12 o'clock. Tickets (invitation) to be had at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, &c.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family matinée Saturday at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITuation for her laundress in a good private family. Inquire on Saturday, Nov. 21, at No. 35 University place, between 9 and 11 A. M.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swiss girl, for growing children; can speak French, German, and English; is a good seamstress; can do all kinds of needle-work; dresses hair very nicely; is highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and Seamstress.—By a German Protestant young woman; is fully capable, and has excellent City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

NO. 454 WEST 53D ST., CORNER OF 10TH AV.— A first-class laundress solicits washing to do at her house; satisfactory reference. Call for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, Protestant; has excellent City and country reference; understands all kinds of salads. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHES some ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of fluting and puffing, and polishing fineries and lace. Apply at No. 323 West 42d st.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN, LAWYER BY PROFESSION, who has been in the service of the United States Government five years in Europe, and who speaks German, French, and Italian, would like to represent some house or newspaper abroad; has had experience as reporter and newspaper correspondent. Address ONONDAGA, Post Restante, Hamburg, Germany.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TWENTY years old, strong, and willing to work at anything; would board with employer; good reference. Address Francis Rollette, No. 151 31st st., South Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best reference. Address NICKELS, No. 328 5th av.

HELP WANTED.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK. Apply at No. 411 West 23d st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SERVANTS, WELSH OR Scotch, one as cook and laundress, other as waitress, chamber-maid, and seamstress; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 130 Rodney st., Brooklyn, E. D., or No. 349 Pearl st., New-York.

WANTED—2,000 MEN TO LOAD AND UNLOAD vessels; also, 300 sailors to assist; wages $3 per day. Apply to WALSH BROS., Stevedores, No. 333 West st.

WANTED—WAITER MAN OR WAITRESS. APPLY at No. 29 West 19th st., in the morning only.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK. Apply at No. 411 West 23d st.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The American Institute Fair closes this evening.

Mrs. Leonowens lectured last evening at Association Hall, on "Siam, Its Court and Customs."

Hon. Carl Schurz will lecture next Wednesday evening, at Steinway Hall, on "Educational Problems."

Michael Salaris, aged fifty, residing in Jersey street, had his right leg fractured yesterday by a horse stepping on him.

Judge Freedman, of the Superior Court, decided, yesterday, that the word "appurtenances" in a lease does not include the right to light and air.

Mr. Bonamy Price will deliver a lecture at Association Hall, on Tuesday next, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, on "Metallic and Paper Currency."

Two boys named Charles Brant and James Tracey were held at the Tombs yesterday for stealing $60 worth of property, which they obtained by breaking into the restaurant of John Schmidt, No. 11 College place.

James Welsh, aged forty-five, of No. 174 Thompson street, was severely injured yesterday by falling down the hatchway of the steam-ship Cresent City, at Pier No. 13, North River. He was cared for at the Park Hospital.

An unknown man, apparently about sixty-five years of age, was found sick and unconscious in the stable No. 552 Broome street, where he was in the habit of sleeping and taking care of the horses. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John J. McCarthy, indicted for the murder of William Benson, whom he struck on the head with a lump of coal in a quarrel on the river front, on the 6th of July, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and pleaded not guilty.

John C. Wallace and William Payne, who were indicted for violation of the laws regulating sailors' boarding-houses, called at the District Attorney's office, yesterday, (Nov. 20, 1874,) and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

A dinner was given by the members of the Palette Association to Prof. Carl Hubner, last evening. The dinner took place in the art gallery, Mr. Clark Bell presiding and welcoming the Professor in an eloquent speech, to which he replied in German.

Suit has been brought in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, against Mr. James Lathrop, on his bond, to recover $792 73, the amount of a deficit in his accounts with the United States Government as Postmaster at Kinderhook, New-York.

Commissioner Van Nort has addressed a communication to his Honor the Mayor, advising him of the sale of property belonging to the Croton Aqueduct, by the authorities of the City of Yonkers, for non-payment of assessments.

Pursuant to an order of Surrogate Hutchings, the testimony of Mr. Hervy Judge, one of the subscribing witnesses to the will of John J. O'Brien, now being contested in the Surrogate's Court, was taken yesterday at his residence in Seventeenth street, Mr. Judge being too ill to leave the house.

Judge Sutherland has fixed bail at $2,500 on each of the indictments found against Nathan Aaronson, the alleged swindler, committed to the Tombs on Thursday. Bail was offered yesterday, but, not being considered substantial, was refused by the District Attorney, and Aaronson still remains in confinement.

On Thursday night Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, made a raid on several disorderly houses in Greene street, between Houston and Grand streets. He arrested sixteen women and one man, all of whom were arraigned before Justice Wandell, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and locked up for examination to-day at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Lena Goldschmidt, aged thirty years, wife of Johann Goldschmidt, a cigar-maker, residing in the tenement-house No. 130 First avenue, committed suicide yesterday by hanging herself to a nail in the door of her room during the absence of her husband. The cause of the suicide was delirium tremens.

The examination of Mr. Henry Hermann in the matter of the Rollwagen will case, was continued before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. It will be remembered that Mr. Hermann was appointed executor in the will, and that this examination relates to his accounts with the Receiver appointed by the court.

The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, is already making preparation for the Thanksgiving dinner which it is the custom of the institution to give to the poor children of the district, as well as to those who are regular inmates of the house. Contributions of money to further this object may be remitted to William Phelps, Treasurer, Post Office Box No. 4,512. Donations of food and clothing will be thankfully received at the Mission House.

The Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth street, has issued its annual appeal for Thanksgiving contributions of food, clothing, second shoes, and money, in behalf of the children under its care and those persons also who are outdoor recipients of its bounty and aid. During the past year the House has sheltered 1,111 persons, served 400,000 meals, distributed over 5,000 articles of clothing, and 1,200 pairs of shoes. Since its establishment, twenty years ago, it has fed, sheltered, and aided, morally and physically, 25,800 children. At last year's Thanksgiving 1,400 persons were furnished with dinner.

Some time ago application was made in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on behalf of William Rowland, a creditor, for the appointment of a Receiver of the Samana Bay Company. To this answer was made that the company lost their lease by revolution in San Domingo, and were no longer in existence, and that this was an attempt to sweep all the property into a Receiver's hands to the detriment of the attaching creditors who were smart enough to be first in the field. A Referee was appointed, and yesterday the report was presented to Judge Donohue.

This being the period of the year when those of low and brutal instincts engage in the cruel and demoralizing pastime of cock-fighting, dog-fighting, rat-baiting, turkey and chicken shooting, &c., the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals offers a reward of $50 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any gang of cock or dog fighters; also, $25 for the conviction of the proprietor or keeper of any place kept or used for such unlawful purposes. Rewards will also be given for such information as will lead to the conviction of persons violating any of the humane laws for the protection of dumb animals.

On the 6th June last Mary Barrett had a young man named George F. McClelland, twenty-two years of age, arrested on a charge of seducing her under promise of marriage. When brought before Justice Surtram, at East New-York, McClelland succeeded in clearing himself of the charge and, two days afterward, married one Kate Keeny. On the 17th of the same month Mary Barrett had McClelland rearrested on the charge originally preferred against him. He was allowed out to get bail, and before he returned got drunk. While he was in this state, according to his own testimony, the constable of the Justice's Court informed him that unless he married Mary Barrett he would be sent to State Prison. In fear of being sent to prison he married her, thus contracting marriage twice within a week. Soon afterward he was arrested on a charge of bigamy preferred by his first wife. Yesterday he was convicted of the crime in the Court of Sessions, and remanded for sentence until this morning.

BROOKLYN.

Hon. Carl Schurz will deliver a lecture in Plymouth Church on the subject of "Educational Problems," on Monday evening, Nov. 23, under the auspices of the Franklin Literary Society.

Christian A. Stein, Philip Loensky, and Thomas Connolly, were arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Harlowe, on a charge of being engaged in the business of illicit whisky distilling. Stein gave bail in $3,000 for his appearance for trial. The others were held in default of bail.

William Muir, of No. 212 West Thirty-fourth street, New-York, was held for examination by Justice Walsh yesterday, on a charge of having a bond which had been stolen from Mr. John J. Mumford, at New-Utrecht in 1872. The bond had been altered by "raising." Muir says it came into his possession in the ordinary course of business.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, before Judge Barnard and a jury, Miss Jane Burnett obtained a verdict of $3,800 against the Brooklyn Cross-town Railroad for injuries received by one of the company's cars, at the corner of Jay and Willoughby streets, on Oct. 26, 1873.

Shortly after the Goodrich murder the Common Council offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the murderer. Mary Hanley, the "female detective," who arrested Kate Stoddard, alias Lizzie Lloyd King, now claims the reward. The Law Committee of the Common Council will examine the claim next Tuesday.

At the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint, a "mission" revival was inaugurated on Sunday last, and will be continued daily until Monday next. The services are under the immediate direction of the Rector of the parish, Rev. Thomas W. Haskins, and the Bishop of the Diocese, Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, has issued a pastoral letter inviting attention to the work of the mission.

On the 22d September, 1873, Adam Schaffer, aged eight years, and a play-fellow named O'Connor, were making some noise near the window of the residence of a butcher named John A. Frey, at the corner of Ten Eyck and Ewen streets, E. D. Frey came out and kicked the boy Schaffer in a brutal manner, injuring him seriously. The boy's father [illegible] Supreme Court, Circuit, before Justice Barnard and a jury, obtained a verdict for $4,200.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Supreme Court has granted a peremptory mandamus requiring the Trustees of Edgewater to pay certain claims included in the tax levy by order of the court, and the Treasurer accordingly yesterday paid Edward Boyle $1,100, and Gen. Ward $3,800. By the decision of the court about $15,000 in all is to be paid.

The abolition of the office of Police Justice, by which Justice Thomas Garrett was legislated out of that office, although he still held the office of Civil Justice, had the effect of transferring all the criminal business in the village of Edgewater to the Justices of that place, who in consequence have since been driving a large trade, Justice Kasson's bill, for instance, being over $600. It is now discovered, however, that these Justices cannot get their pay, as the charter expressly says that the property of the village shall not be taxed to pay the fees of Justices and constables in criminal cases.

It is understood on trustworthy authority that a woman and a man, named Thompson, were arrested in the town of Westfield, yesterday, on suspicion of firing the barns and stables recently burned in that neighborhood, and that several other persons are being looked after on suspicion of being implicated. Among the property recently destroyed are the barns of Messrs. Wood and Keenan, near Rossville; that of Mr. Samuels, on the Freshkill road, and the stables, carriage-house, and barn of Mr. David A. Edgar—the latter on Monday evening last. The town authorities of Westfield are determined to bring the incendiaries to justice, if possible.

NEW-JERSEY.

Adolph Schalk, the well-known Newark brewer, sailed for Europe Thursday.

The Treasurer of Jersey City reports a balance in bank of $90,151 13, and the Controller reports the receipt of $125,933 65 during the past week.

Henry Kirtling was arrested in Newark yesterday, on a charge of stealing twelve hides, valued at $69, from Moses C. Ayres' place in Deckertown, Sussex County. The prisoner will be taken there for trial.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the unknown colored man who was found dead on the Central Railroad on the 1st inst., returned a verdict that deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the jury. The supposition is that the man was killed by falling from a train.

A woman named Drabota attempted to commit suicide at the Hamburg-Bremen House, Hoboken, yesterday. Her husband had been absent in Europe for some weeks. On his return he charged his wife with infidelity, and the charge led to a depression of spirits. Yesterday morning she swallowed a quantity of morphine. Dr. Nast was called, and by the prompt application of emetics saved her life.

The Paterson and Passaic and Paterson and Little Falls Railroads were to have been sold yesterday afternoon for non-payment of taxes for 1872, 1873, and 1874, but the sale was postponed until Friday, January 8, on the application of counsel for the roads. These are the only two horse railroads in the city, and neither has paid expense since they commenced running. The former is $4,000 in arrears and the latter $2,500.

All doubt whether Eli Schoonmaker, the canal-boat Captain, died in consequence of the assault made upon him by a fellow-canaller, John Thomas, was set at rest yesterday by the appearance, alive and well, before Justice Gee, in Jersey City, of the assaulted man. He entered a formal complaint against Leonard and his wife and returned to Philipsburg, where he was said to have died. Justice Gee has fixed Leonard's bail at $500, and that of his wife at $250.

During the progress of an action for debt which was being tried in Justice Higgins' court, in Paterson, N. J., yesterday, Mr. Comstock, counsel for the defendant, made some remarks reflecting on the intelligence of the court, and the court threatened to commit him for contempt. Comstock responded by politely requesting the court to adjourn for the brief period of five minutes and accompany him to the nearest vacant lot, at the same time pledging himself to convince the court of its error in that time. The court declined the invitation, and decided the case against the pugilistic limb of the law.

ARREST OF A NEW-ORLEANS BROKER—A PECULIAR CASE.

Some days ago a telegram was received by Superintendent Walling from the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana ordering the arrest of a noted cotton broker named Edwin C. Ridney, of New-Orleans, on a charge of grand larceny. On Thursday Mme. Odille Van Osterne, a widow lady residing in New-Orleans, appeared at Police Head-quarters and handed the Superintendent a requisition signed by Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, demanding the body of Ridney. Superintendent Walling placed the official warrant in the hands of Detectives Rielly and Williamson, who effected the arrest of Ridney at the residence of a Mr. Wiggs, in Fort Greene place, Brooklyn. When the officers effected the arrest they found that Ridney had already been arrested on a similar charge by Sheriff Conner, of this City, and had been admitted to bail. Mrs. Van Osterne, in her statement to Superintendent Walling, asserted that Ridney had defrauded her out of $45,000 in valuable securities. Superintendent Walling, on finding that Ridney had previously been arrested by the Sheriff, telegraphed to the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, and not receiving any answer discharged Ridney from custody. Mme. Van Osterne and Mr. Ridney drove away together in a coach from Police Head-quarters.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

A private meeting of the associate and other members of the Bureau of Charities was held on Thursday afternoon, at the American Geographical Society's rooms, Cooper Union, in which Mr. Butler Duncan, Mr. Ezra Kingsley, Prof. Joy, Rev. Dr. Henry Potter, Dr. Prime, Mr. Langdon, Rev. Dr. Peters, Mr. James Stout, Mr. Willetts and others took part, Dr. John Hall in the chair. Full statements were made by the Treasurer, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, and the Secretary, Mr. Pellew. The report, which has already been made public, and the new Directory of Charities, were also presented to the meeting. The resignation of the members of the committee was tendered, coupled with a recommendation for the appointment of a new committee comprising representatives of the leading charitable societies of this City. It was not however accepted, and resolutions were passed requesting the committee to continue their work, and to summon another large meeting early in December, at which the question of maintaining the organization of the Bureau of Charities might be fairly discussed, and the precise nature of the difficulties which now interfere with its efficiency brought distinctly before the public. This meeting will probably be held in the Cooper Union on Thursday the 10th December.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

The following proclamation was issued yesterday by Mayor Havemeyer:

With a grateful remembrance of the bountiful blessings of our Heavenly Father, during the present year, in the abundant yield of the fruits of the earth, in our exemption from pestilence and other evils, and in the prevalence of peace and concord throughout our widely-extended country, I recommend to the people of this City the observance of Thursday, the 26th day of November inst., set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of this State, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, earnestly hoping, that with such calls to gratitude, the more favored among our citizens, will extend to those less fortunate an opportunity of participating in the enjoyments of this happy festival.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Mayor's Office, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1874.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

THE GAS COMMISSION.

The Gas Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, and the Corporation Counsel, met yesterday and opened the following proposals for lighting the public lamps for four months, from January to April, 1875: New-York Gas-light Company, $12 per lamp; Manhattan Gas Company, $12 per lamp; Mutual Gas-light Company, at the rate of $38 a year; Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $15 per lamp, and Harlem Gas-light Company, $13 50. A brief discussion occurred as to whether the bid of the Mutual Company—not being for four months—was in conformity with the specifications, but no action was taken upon the matter. The board will meet in a few days to make awards.

THE POLITICAL MURDER.

It was expected that argument would be heard yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the motion to bail Coroner Croker, but his counsel were not ready, and the Court thereupon adjourned to Monday next without hearing the argument.

CARL VOGT.

After the decision rendered about fifteen months since, holding that Carl Vogt, the alleged murderer of the Chevalier Du Bois De Bianco, at Brussels, was not liable to extradition, the Messrs. Coudert Brothers commenced a suit in the name of Valerie Du Val De Beaulieu, one of the dead man's heirs, to recover a large amount of bonds, alleged to have been stolen by Vogt at the time of the murder. In this suit a civil order of arrest was issued against Vogt, and on this he has been in Ludlow Street Jail ever since. Yesterday the suit was reached in Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Van Vorst, but an application for a stay was made by plaintiff's counsel, on the ground that no return had been made to the commission sent to Belgium. An offer was also made on the part of plaintiff to discontinue the suit on condition that Vogt turn over all the bonds in his possession, and stipulate not to sue for false imprisonment. With a view to an acceptance of this offer, the case was adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, and Rev. George L. Walker, of New-Haven, are at the Gilsey House.

Congressman-elect G. A. Bagley, of Watertown, N. Y., and Paymaster A. J. Clark, United States Navy, are at the Union Square Hotel.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Quincy, Mass., Commodore John G. Walker, and Captain John Lee Davis, United States Navy, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator A. A. Sargent, of California; Congressman Eugene Hale, of Maine; Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, United States Army, and Fulton Paul, United States Consul at Trinidad, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION OF A STATE GRANGE TREASURER.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20.—Reports have been circulated for a few days past that C. T. Quisenberry, Treasurer of the State Grange of Missouri, was defaulter to the amount of $20,000.

The *Evening Dispatch* of to-day has information, which is believed to be reliable, regarding this matter, and is to the effect that, at the recent meeting of the State Grange, held at Kansas City, Quisenberry was called upon for the whole sum in the Treasury—$20,000—it being wanted to invest in a manufactory. It then transpired that Quisenberry had invested the funds of the Grange in various ways, and that they could not be realized at once. He raised $4,000 in cash, and has since given to the Executive Board of the Grange deeds of trust on two farms, said to be worth $18,000, and executed a bond on his personal security, which have been accepted by the board, and he has agreed to pay the whole amount by July next. Quisenberry's friends do not believe he intended to defraud the Grange, but think he simply acted injudiciously in using its funds. Besides the two farms, he has a herd of thoroughbred cattle worth over $20,000, and it is not believed there is any danger of the Grange losing anything.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Cincinnati, Nov. 20.—P. Ehrgott, of the firm of Ehrgott & Krebs, lithographers, of this city, dropped dead this afternoon while reading a letter from a partner in a former firm, protesting against Ehrgott & Krebs printing on their business cards the words, "Successors to Ehrgott, Furbridger & Co." The letter contained a threat of prosecution if the words complained of were not omitted. Apoplexy is assigned as the cause of his death.

[Advertisement.]

Tremendous results over all manner of pain, by using Wolcott's Pain Paint. Pints, $1 50. For catarrh, use Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator. Pints, $1. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of procuring elegant seal caps and gloves, should make their purchases at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel Store. His stock of fancy furs is of matchless excellence, embracing all varieties.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Cattle fairly active; firmer for best grades; fair to choice, $4@$5 75; Extra, $6@$7; Receipts, 2,000; Shipments, 370. Live Hogs active; steady; inferior to common, $6 25@$6 50; fair to choice, $6 65@$7; Receipts, 40,000; Shipments, 7,000. Sheep unchanged; Receipts light.

MINING STOCK MARKET.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations: Consolidated Virginia, 165; Crown Point, 64½; California, 89½; Chollar, 60; Belcher, 57½; Savage, 86; Gould & Curry, 25.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 20.—Printing Cloths steady; moderate business at 5⅜c.@5½c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ontario, from Rio Janeiro.—Mrs. M. O'Neil, child, and servant, Mrs. M. E. Martines and two children, Francisco Bentley, C. H. Sanford, C. J. Harrah, Mrs. Hayden and three children, D. N. Fairfax, Fred. R. Smith, H. T. Swinburne, Mrs. E. L. Jewett, Jose Sanchez, Mrs. L. V. D'Ervieux, Tilton Hemsley, Henry Rochelle, H. H. McBurney, wife, two children, and servant, Juan Arroyo, O. Spanocchia, Leon A. Cora, J. H. Bailey, C. M. Stewart, Loo Fook Yin, Abraham Meyer, Dr. Croeling, wife, and servant.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—W. J. Andrews, J. S. Bigbee, John Pritchard, C. Waterson, J. M. Orr, Miss Anderson, Miss Carrie Barrett, S. M. Post.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:53 | Sun sets....4:38 | Moon sets...4:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:06 | Gov. Island...5:55 | Hell Gate..7:17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Nov. 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ethiopia, (Br.,) Gratz, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Crescent City, Curtis Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Beverly, Pearce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; S. C. Walker, Sherrer, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships Canada, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, Bowring & Archibald; Fleetford, Taylor, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks Carl Friedrich, (Ger.,) Kurth, Doboy, Ga., Dill & Rabmann; Diana, (Ital.,) Banno, Falmouth, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Maury, (Norw.,) Christiensen, Liverpool, Tetens & Bockmann; Laura, (Norw.,) Tobiasen, Exeter, Eng., Tetens & Bockmann; Evelyn, (Br.,) Smith, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ontario, Slocum, Rio Janeiro Oct. 26, Bahia Oct. 30, Pernambuco Nov. 1, Para Nov. 6, and St. Thomas Nov. 14, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Oct. 26, 15 miles W. of Cape Frio, spoke bark Creighton; Oct. 27, lat. 21 15 S., lon. 39 55 W., passed United States steamer Rush, bound S.; Nov. 7, passed steamship Merrimack, hence, for Rio Janiero, &c.

Steam-ship Zanche, (Br.,) Jones, Venice Sept. 2, Messina 26th, Palermo 27th, Denia Oct. 9, Malaga 21st, and Gibraltar Nov. 1, with fruit, &c., to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Duna, (Br.,) Thompson, Yokohama Aug. 26, Singapore Sept. 19, Galle 29th, Baden Oct. 11, Suez and Port Said 30th, and Gibraltar 31st, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah Nov. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Havre 45 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Have had strong westerly winds most of the time. Oct. 22, lat. 48 24, lon. 30 24, bark John, abandoned, in ballast, apparently but a short time in this condition. The lower topsails were in good order, and the foresail hauled up.

Ship Volunteer, (of Boston,) Christie, (late Walker, who died on board Oct. 6,) La Para 133 ds., with mdse. to F. Baker. Passed Cape Horn Sept. 9, and crossed the Equator Oct. 21, in lon. 33 30; Oct. 7, lat. 10 S., lon. 34 30, spoke bark G. Taylor, (Br.,) from Montevideo, for Boston.

Ship Marianna V., (Port.,) Ferreira, Lisbon 30 ds., with salt and cork to G. Amsinck & Co.

Bark G. De Zaldo, Miller, Sagua 14 ds., in ballast to Waydell & Co. Had strong N. and N. E. winds.

Brig Prosperite, (Norw.,) Beruldsen, Marseilles 62 ds., with mdse. to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 9, and had fine weather.

Brig Sparkling Water, (of Stockton,) Dahl, Bordeaux 39 ds., with mdse. to Daniel St. Amant & Son; vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has had light variable weather the entire passage.

Brig Venture, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Folker, St. Martin's 20 ds. and 5 ds. from Hampton Roads, with salt to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light N. E. winds.

Brig Arabel, (Br.,) Brady, Maitland, N. S., via Salem for Port Morris.

Brig Thomas Turrulf, Thompson, St. Pierre, Mart., via New-Haven, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Malanta, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Potter, Cornwallis, N. S., 6 ds., with produce to W. R. Duryea; vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Mary D. Ireland, (of Cape May,) Rountree, Milk River, Ja., 27 ds., with logwood to J. Leaycraft & Co.; vessel to Overton & Hawkins. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras with N. E. and N. W. winds.

Schr. Ralph Hawes, Lee, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. M. E. Higgins, Tracey, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. W. W. Drew, Smith, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Seventy-six, Teel, Providence, for Delaware.

Schr. Yosemite, Kelly, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. John Manlove, Cashman, Providence.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence.

Schr. Artist, Clements, New-Bedford.

Schr. Isaac H. Boden, Baker, Fall River.

Schr. Clara E. Stimpson, Tapley, Portsmouth, for Baltimore.

Schr. Adelia, Corson, Bishop, Boston.

Schr. Ann Barton, Fink, Boston.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Connecticut River.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tucker, Norwich.

Schr. Wm. Voorhees, Goldsmith, Pawtucket.

Schr. Northern, Pitt, Dighton, for Trenton.

Schr. Emma Ford, Milton, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hase, Lynch, Fall River.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Williams, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Elvinia, Rogers, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, ——, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Sea Bird, Hogan, Virginia, with wood to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. M. E. Simmons, Gandy, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. M. C. Carroll, Foster, Boston.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Venella, Allen, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Terry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Nautilus, Peck, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. S. and B. Small, Jones, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with piling to order.

Schr. Lancaster, (Br.,) Pitman, St. John, N. B., with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clara Gove, Gove, Calais, with lumber to Nolan & Steers.

Schr. J. D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Stone & Gott.

Schr. S. E. Nightingale, Hilliard, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. S. C. Noyes, Bradley, Newburyport.

Schr. Lucy K. Coggeswell, Lee, Newburyport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isaac Clark, Lake, Newburyport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Favorite, Hinks, Nantucket, with fish to master.

Schr. John Mettler, Parker, Cohasset.

Schr. Rodney Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N.-W.; cloudy and hazy off shore.

SAILED—Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; brig Perces, Hinckley, for Cienfuegos.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Arr. steam-ship Nuremberg, from Bremen Nov. 5; schrs. Mary E. Thompson, St. Thomas; G. M. Porter, Portland; Abbie, Portland; brig Amanda, St. Jago de Cuba. Cld., barks Fides, Liverpool, and Ironsides, Genoa; brig Bennie Morton, Berbici; steamers Sea Gull, Charleston; Lucille, Wilmington; America, Savannah; schrs. Mary J. Ward, Savannah; James W. Gallagher, Philadelphia.

Below—Steamer John Hopkins, from Boston.

BANGOR, Nov. 20.—Sld. 19th, schrs. Louisa Wilson, Maud Webster, and Mary, New-York; Thomas H. Seymour, Telegraph, Florida, Centurion, Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Arr. brig Falcon, San Domingo City.

Below, barks Cabarfeidh, from Pictou; Western Sea; brig Nellie Haskins.

Cld. steamer Samaria, Liverpool; G. Appold, Baltimore and Norfolk; ship Anna Decatur, Valparaiso; bark Bolivia, Accra; brig John W. Hunt, Demerara.

BRISTOL, Nov. 19.—Sld. schr. Monitor, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 20.—Arr. steam-ship Charleston, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Manhattan, New-York; barks Havelock, (Br.,) Liverpool; Robert Boak, (Br.,) do.; brig F. H. Jennings, Baltimore; schrs. Ella M. Watts, Boston; Franconia, do.; Tarry Not, New-York.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 19.—Arr. schr. Danl. Brown, Poughkeepsie.

SOMERSET, Nov. 19.—Arr. Schrs. Julia Ann, New-York; K. J. Hoyt, South Amboy.

20th, arr. schrs. J. G. Fell, Hoboken; T. B. Cowperthwaite.

GALVESTON, Nov. 20.—Sld. schr. Geo. Sealey, Havana.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 20.—Arr. schr. G. W. Burdett, Hoboken.

19th.—Arr. bark Æolus, Menel; brig T. Turull, Ponce; schrs. Wm. Todd, Calais; A. W. Thompson, Cedar Hill; Garland, Hoboken; C. P. Schultze, do.; Richard Law, South Amboy; W. S. Gnount, Hoboken; Mary Emma, Elizabethport; Cetacean, Providence; M. A. Hyer, Hodgdon, Va.

Cld. brig Thomas Turull, New-York; schrs. Rodney Parker, Baltimore; Cetacean, Virginia; Oscar C. Aiken, Westport.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 20.—An unknown schr., J. W. Watson, master, is ashore on Block Island. No particulars.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—Arr. up, barks Imperator, Marseilles; John Read, Shelbourne, N. S., (Nov. 17.)

Cld. barks Thorwaldsen, Galveston; Maypo, (Span.,) Barcelona.

Pass à l'Outre, Nov. 20.—Sld. steamer Gracia, Liverpool.

South-west Pass, Nov. 20.—Arr. steamers Tabasko and Alice.

Sld. brigs Nuevo Sabino and Nueva Coperuico, Barcelona; bark Vale, London.

Pass à l'Outre, Nov. 20—Inside, ships Canterbury, Liverpool, waiting orders; L. L. Sturges, Liverpool.

NORWICH, Nov. 19.—Arr. schrs. Lizzie, R. H. Wilson, C. Goodman, S. M. Smith, New-York; Racer, Virginia.

Sld. schr. J. Tinker, Bangor.

PAWTUCKET, Nov. 19.—Arr. schr. Lily, French, Bangor.

Sld. schr. Expedite, New-York.

PICTOU, N. S., Nov. 20.—Cld. bark Eliza, Fulton, St. Thomas.

PLAISTER COVE, C. B., Nov. 19.—Passed, ship County of Pictou, Pictou, for Savannah; brig Eliza, Pictou, for New-York.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Arr. schr. M. E. Downer, Thompson, Baltimore.

Below, coming up, schrs. H. Atwood, Virginia; Bill Stowe, Baltimore; Wm. D. Daisley, ——.

The steamer Eleanora, New-York, for Portland, passed Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 3 P. M.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 20.—Cld. schr. Lena R. Stover, Seaver, Brunswick, Ga.

Sld. schr. Ann Dale, Bunce, Matanzas.

Also arr., steamer Harrisburg, Winnett, from Philadelphia; brigs Anna Maria, (Dan.,) Lorsen, from Malaga, with a cargo of raisins for Chicago; T. Remick, Rose, from Lisbon.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 20.—Passed up, brig Clara and Agnes.

A Reading steamer and two brigs arr. during the night, with a large fleet of schrs. The ship Peter Maxwell is reported anchored off Brown. The weather is thick, and a heavy rain prevails.

P. M.—Arr. last night, brig Alice Abbott, Demerara, for orders: schr. Fannie Butler, for Philadelphia, to-day; Reading steamer No. 11, brig Abbie Thaxter, and bark before reported here, and a large fleet of schrs. have gone out from the harbor this P. M. Ship Peter Maxwell is coming out. Schrs. Mollie Hand, Philadelphia, for Portland, and Edward Burton, do., for Boston, were here this A. M. The revenue cutter Hamilton is in the harbor.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 20.—Passed up, steamers Kenilworth, from Liverpool; Sapon, from Boston; a brig, probably the Clara and Agnes, from Demarara; schrs. Sarah J. Bright, from Danvers; George Taulane and James H. Gordon, from Boston; A. M. Lee, from Providence; Lizzie C. Hickman, from Fall River; Isaac T. Clark, from Newburyport; Alabama, from Newbern, N. C.; Three Sisters, Benjamin Gartside, E. and L. Marts, and Z. L. Adams, from Boston; Margaret C. Lyons, from Charleston.

Passed down, steamer North Point, for New-York.

The schr. Lucy Cogswell got under way, and passed up last evening.

It is raining here now, and the weather is thick.

Noon.—Passed up, steamer Williamsport, from New-York.

Passed down, brig Marshall Dutch, for Boston; schr. Abraham Richardson, for Charleston.

The schr. Lizzie B. Gregg, from Portland, remains anchored off here.

P. M.—Passed up, schrs. Charles Moore, Boston; Elizabeth, Harwich.

The schr. Lizzie B. Gregg got under way this P. M. and proceeded.

Passed down, bark Cienfuegos, Havana; schrs. Bella Russell, St. Mary's, Ga.; Providence, Philadelphia, for Providence, anchored off here this P. M. and remains.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 19.—Arr. bark Gertrude, Port Johnson, Portland; schrs. Abbie Dunn, Darien 7 ds., for Boston; Jacob Kienzle, Philadelphia, for do.; Abner Taylor, Hoboken, for do.; A. K. Woodward, Port Johnson, for do.; George D. Perry, and George M. Brainerd, Weehawken, for do; O. D. Wetherell, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Neponset, Tangier, for do.; Bartie Pierce, Deal's Island, for do.; Open Sea, Philadelphia, for Bucksport; Edward S. Tyler, do., for do.; Diadem, Weehawken, or Portland; Empress, New-York, for Rockland; Dolly Varden, do., for Addison; Arthur Benton, and Prospect, Port Johnson, for Salem; Mahaska, do., for Salisbury; Jeddo, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Providence; Iris, (Br.,) Rockland, N. B., for New-York; John James, Belfast, for Baltimore; Hannah M. Buell, Boston, for Philadelphia, (stopped to repair centre-board.)

Sld. schrs. Lyndon and Calista.

Wind N.; fresh.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 20.—Arr., bark Celeste, Newcastle, Eng.; schr. L. M. Collins, Boston.

Sld., brig Carlotta, Liverpool; schrs. E. C. Babcock, Jacksonville; E. A. Hooper, Georgetown, D. C.; A. J. Bentley, Jacksonville; and Walton, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 20.—Passed in for Alexandria, schr. Mary A. Harmon, Halifax.

Sld. United States steamer Powhattan, for Norfolk; barks Investigator, for New-York; Sesti Dubrovacki, for Baltimore; Laila, for Barbados; T. C. Jones, for Liverpool; Alliance, for Bremen; schrs. H. N. Squire, Julia A. Smith, and Eclipse, for New-York, and a fleet of coasters.

Arr. bark Florence, Richmond, Va., for Rio.

Passed in, schrs. P. Boyce and H. Nichols, for Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Arr., steamers John Hopkins, Hallett, Boston; McClellan, March, Providence; Octorara, Reynolds, New-York; William Whillin, Riggin, Philadelphia; schr. Emma Pemberton, Marr, St. Stephen's, N. B.

Cld. steamer J. W. Brune, Foster, New-York; schrs. J. S. Bragdon, Lavender, Boston; H. H. Hickman, Robinson, Boston; Helen, Perry, Providence; A. P. Cranmer, Izzard, Williamsburg.

Sld. barks Speranza, Cork; Tillid, Cork; brig Mary A. Chase, Portland.

The brig Amanda Dart from St. Jago, has come up from quarantine.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 20.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, New-York; schr. Georgia, B. McFarland, Philadelphia.

Cld. schr. Ada, C. Shortland, Doane, Porto Rico; ship Alexander Tarbox, New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Saragossa, Baltimore; ships Seramen, Young, Havre; British Queen, Masters; Roseneath, McConnel; Virginia, Ward; Hampton Court, Volk, for Liverpool; Ludweg Heyn, Schmelling, Bremen; barks Northern Chief, Miller; John Campbell, Hankenson, Liverpool; Uriel, Siebold, Revel; Mary McKee, Halsey, Philadelphia; Flora, Kloster, Cork or Falmouth; brig Alice Lee, Foster, Philadelphia; schrs. Jennie Stout, Stout; C. T. Young, Johnson, and Moses B. Bramhall, Gillett, New-York; W. T. Elkins, Ludlum, and Curtis Tilton, Risley, Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—Cld. steamers Wilmington, for Baltimore; Yazoo for Philadelphia; bark Countess, for Havre.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer City of Houston, from New-York.

Sld. ships L. L. Sturges and Gatherer, for Liverpool.

PROVIDENCE.—Arr. 19th brig Glendale, Pensacola; schrs. Aurora Borealis, St. John, N. B.; Calvin P. Harris, Georgetown, D. C.; W. H. Van Name, Baltimore; Anna E. Safford, Philadelphia; B. L. Sherman, Port Johnson; E. J. Smith, Sandy Hook; Katrina Van Courtland, Cruger's Landing, N. Y.; R. B. King, Hoboken; Ellen Perkins, Julia A. Tate, Kate Scranton, New-York.

Below schr. Georgiana, New-York.

Cld. schr. Charlie Bell, St. John, N. B.

Sld. (Br.) schrs. Walter Scott, Don Pedro, Maud and Bessie, St. John, N. B.; schrs. Alice and Anna, Virginia; Viola May, Lucy Wentworth, Sarah L. Thompson.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Arr. steamer Saxon, Boston; brig Selma, Pensacola; schrs. L. C. Hickman and E. & L. Marts, Boston; M. C. Lyons, Charleston; steam-ship Mary, Providence; brig Memphis, St. John, N. B.; schrs. M. E. Staples, Hillsboro; Lucy K. Cogswell, Newburyport; Lizzie Dacie, St. John, N. B.; steamer Williamsport, New-York.

Below, schrs. Lizzie B. Gregg, Portland, Geo. Tanlane, Three Sisters, B. Gartside, James H. Gordon, Z. L. Adams, Boston; S. J. Bright, Danvers; M. C. Lyons, Charleston; Alabama, Newbern; A. M. Lee, Providence; L. C. Hickman, Fall River; Isaac L. Clark, Newburyport.

Cld. steamer Tonawanda, Wilmington, N. C.; barks Alsvid, (Norw.,) Limerick; Martin Luther, Queenstown, for orders; schr. J. T. Alburger, Cambridgeport.

PORTLAND, Nov. 12.—Arr. schrs. Clara W. Elwell, Philadelphia; Adrian, from Rockland, for New-York; brigs Annie R. Storer, Gloucester, and H. H[illegible]ghton, do.

Cld. 15th—Ship Globe, (Br.,) Buenos Ayres.

Passed out—Ships Glenlyon, (Br.,) Queenstown, and Dovenby, (Br.,) Liverpool.

Nov. 16.—Sld. ship Prince Charlie, (Br.,) Queenstown.

17th.—Sld. ship Sattara, (Br.,) Queenstown.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 20.—Cld. steamer Ada C. Shortland, Porto Rico; ship Alexander, New-York; steam-ship Saragossa, Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Arr. ship Hindostan, Otago, N. Z.; whaling barks Acon Barns (off New-London) and Tagus, from Okhotsk Sea.

Cld. ships India, Callao; Glencoe, Cook, and Marathon, Queenstown.

Arr. ship Duncraig, (Br.,) Liverpool July 2; ship St. George and bark Progress, (off New-Bedford,) from North Pacific Whaling.

20th.—Arr. bark Northern Light, Okhotsk Sea; ship St. Leonard, Wellington, N. Z.

TYBEE, Ga., Nov. 20.—Arr. steamer Leo, New-York; ship British Queen, Liverpool.

Sld. ship Rosemeath, Liverpool; bark John Campbell, (Br.,) Liverpool; ships Ludwig, Heim, Bremen; Hampton Court, Liverpool.

WICKFORD, Nov. 19.—Sld. schr. Lucy Baker, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20.—Arr. steamers Raleigh, Baltic; Pioneer, Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Wild Hunter, Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Hannah L. Bethel, (new, of Millville, N. J.,) Steelman, from Virginia, with wood to Slaght & Petty, went ashore yesterday afternoon (20th) near Fort Hamilton, and is full of water. The H. L. B. has been leaking all the passage from some defect in her bottom, and the crew being tired out from constant pumping was obliged to run her ashore to prevent her from sinking. The tug-boat Ida L. Tebo has been sent to her assistance.

FOREIGN PORTS.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, Nov. 20.—About twenty-five steam and sail craft have gone into winter quarters here. All the Lake Superior steamers have laid up, and the local boats running to Sault St. Marie are now on their last trips.

QUEBEC, Canada, Nov. 20.—The bark Augustina, with a cargo of lumber from Montreal, for Pernambuco, collided with an unknown vessel yesterday and had one of her bows stove in and head gear carried away. She is returning to port.

The steamer Viking is shipping a cargo, intending to sail for Glasgow to-morrow.

The number of sea-going vessels entered inward at the Custom-house from the opening of navigation up to yesterday was 1,200; clearances, 1,180; leaving 20 vessels in port. The following are the only sea-going vessels remaining in port: Ships City of London, Stadacona, Home, and Princess Alexandria, barks Hains Castle, G. H. Payseant, Dunbrody, and the Summerville.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The Spanish steam-ship Ponce, with a cargo of cotton from New-Orleans for Liverpool, has put in here for repairs to her machinery.

MONTREAL, Canada, Nov. 20.—The steam-ships Polino, Vanguard, and Solent are still in port.

The ships Lake Erie and Glenberrie, and two barks, which cleared for this port, are not expected to arrive.

A number of propellers from the West are still due.

A steamer, supposed to be the Caroline, and two barges, are reported aground near St. Ann's.

Navigation bids fair to keep open for another week.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 20.—The steam-barge Glassford, which went ashore at Morgan's Point, was pulled off this morning, and is now in this harbor uninjured.

A lighter has gone to the barge Lester, and a steam-pump has been ordered from Buffalo for her.

The tug Maggie went out early yesterday morning to look for a tow, and has not yet returned; Her whereabouts is unknown.

PORT COLBORNE, Canada, Nov. 20.—The bark Lester was lightered off this afternoon at St. Catherine's. The tug Maggie arr. this afternoon from Port Maitland.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Arr. out on the 18th inst., Gezine, Antoinetta, Osborne, Nectress, and Guiseppe Rocca.

Arr. out on the 19th inst., Ismay, Libertas, Solomon, and Anna & Bertha.

Arr. out on the 20th inst., L. De Vebber and Lady Elizabeth.

Also arr. out, Floka and Rosalia.

The Charles L. Oulton has been ashore and jettisoned part of her cargo. She is leaking, and has been docked.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 20.—The White Star Line steam-ship Celtic sld. hence for New York at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 20.—The Inman steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, touched here to-day and sld. for New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York,

Having completed their new works for the manufacture of Plated Ware, are now producing, by improved processes, ware superior to any before offered.

Being made of the best hard white metal and SILVER, SOLDERED IN EVERY PART, it is almost indestructible by use.

The forms are designed with reference to real service, and the ornamentation is free from the showiness that usually distinguishes plated from silver ware, the greatest care having been taken to produce articles to meet the wants of the best City trade.

In order to make room for a complete stock of the above goods, their stock from English and other makers will be sold at reduced prices.

TIFFANY & CO. also call attention to their stock of TABLE CUTLERY from the best Sheffield makers.

THE DAYS ARE GETTING
SHORT,
AND SO ARE THE
$40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40
DRAWN SERIES BONDS
OF THE
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
SECOND PREMIUM ALLOTMENT,
TO BE HELD
DEC. 7, 1874,
AT
STEINWAY HALL.
$40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40
ONLY 4,000 BONDS PARTICIPATE.
EVERY BOND RECEIVES AT LEAST
$21.
1 CAPITAL PREMIUM OF........................$35,000
1 CAPITAL PREMIUM OF........................10,000
1 CAPITAL PREMIUM OF........................5,000
1 CAPITAL PREMIUM OF........................3,000
3 CAPITAL PREMIUMS OF........................1,000
AND MANY OTHERS.
$40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40
DRAWN SERIES BONDS FOR SALE AT
$40 EACH.
This loan is raised for the purpose of erecting the Permanent Industrial Exhibition Palace in New-York City.
Send orders without delay to
$40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40 $40
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
Financial Agents,
NO. 23 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.
(Post Office Drawer, No. 29.)
Remit by draft on New-York City banks, by registered letter, or Post Office money order.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN ST.,
UP STAIRS,
in order to close out the balance of a particular line of
STERLING SILVER-WARE
OF A
SPECIAL MAKE,
WILL SELL AT A
GREAT REDUCTION
FROM RULING PRICES.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.
Organs & Melodeons.
The Oldest, Largest, and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States.
54,000
Now in use.
No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same Popularity.
☞ Send for Price Lists.
Address, BUFFALO, N. Y.

PLASTIC SLATE
ROOFING CO.
CAPITAL, $100,000. ORGANIZED 1865.
Will perfectly repair and coat with Plastic Slate
OLD ROOFS OF ALL KINDS,
And warrant them perfect, THREE TO FIVE YEARS, at 1½ cents per square foot and upward.
Refer to 2,000 ROOFS, three to nine years old.
NEW ROOFS,
FLAT OR STEEP, warranted five to ten years.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
OFFICE, NO. 79 MAIDEN LANE.
Materials, with simple instructions for use, shipped to any point.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY,
Offer their extensive stock of
LADIES' FURS,
At the lowest possible prices.
Sable, Seal, Mink,
AND ALL OTHER FURS,
In great varieties, including
SEAL SKIN SACQUES
Of all grades and styles.
Fur Trimmings
In very large assortment, of every description.
502--504 BROADWAY.
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Electro-plated Ware.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Manufacture and offer a complete assortment of fine
SILVER-PLATED
TABLE-WARE.
ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ornamental Articles
Suitable for Wedding Presents.

FURNITURE.
BARGAINS.
First-class Furniture, suitable for Parlors, Reception Rooms, Libraries, Dining-rooms, Bed-rooms; also, Hall Stands, Desks, French Furniture, and many Fancy Pieces, all at cost and less than cost. Large reductions in the prices of Lambrequins, Lace Curtains, and all kinds of Furniture Coverings and Upholstery Goods. G. L. KELTY & CO.'S Closing-out Sale, No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

REINFORCED
By vigorous manufacturing, we keep our elegant stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing fully equal to the increased demand. Returning thanks for the remarkably liberal patronage of this season, we are determined, by maintaining our high standard of work, keeping a large stock, and reducing prices, to command an ever-increasing trade.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. | BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.
We have no other Stores in New-York.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.
ARE OPENING DAILY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS
FROM
LONDON,
PARIS,
and VIENNA.
Having purchased them in these markets during the past season for cash, they are enabled to offer them to the trade, and their friends generally, at
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
No. 6 Maiden lane.

NO "PERSONALS"—NO INDECENT REPORTS.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES
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READ NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & BURR,
Clothing Warehouses,
138 and 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.
FREEMAN & BURR, favored with unusual advantages by the great depression in trade and decline in prices, open the season with a much LARGER STOCK than ever before, and are selling at very LOW PRICES. From the immense assortment satisfactory selections are easily made, and purchasers can rely upon receiving the FULLEST OBTAINABLE VALUE for their money.
OVERCOATS $5, $10, $20,
SUITS, $10.
SUITS, $20.
SUITS, $30.
SUITS, $40.
SUITS, $50.
OVERCOATS $30, $40, $50.
OVERCOATS
OVERCOATS
BOY'S SUITS, $5 to $25.
BOY'S OVERCOATS, $3 to $20.
COUNTRY ORDERS. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM OF SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from them with the certainty of receiving the MOST PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES of Goods, Price-list, Book of Fashions, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
HALF COST AND LESS.—FREEMAN & BURR are closing out at a fraction of their cost a large assortment of odds and ends from broken suits, &c., embracing many of the most useful and serviceable garments that can be made.

CLOTHING IS THE CHEAPEST
Article in the market, and beyond all competitors the stock we offer is the most complete,
BEST, AND CHEAPEST.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. | BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.
We have no other Stores in New-York.

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CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
OVERCOATS
FOR
BOYS AND YOUTHS
SUITS
OF THE NEWEST AND FINEST GOODS,
READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.

BLACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
FINE WATCHES,
Including a full line of the new key and stem-winding
WALTHAM WATCHES, in fine gold cases.
Rich Gold Jewelry,
ALL THE NEW STYLES.
Sterling Silverware,
SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.

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MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FIRST-CLASS COOK; will assist with washing; excellent City reference. Call for two days at [illegible]

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ULSTER OVERCOATS,
Cut in real Belfast pattern, of various materials, and at LOW PRICES. The largest stock.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. | BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.
We have no other Stores in New-York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000	U. P. Lnd. Gt.	88⅜	100	St. Paul c.	36¾
400	W'stn Union s3.	80	400	do s3.	36¾
300	do	80	300	do	36¾
200	do s3.	79⅞	100	do c.	36⅝
300	do	79⅞	100	do	36⅝
25	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅞	800	do	36½
700	Pacific Mail	44¼	600	do	36¼
100	do c.	44⅜	200	St Paul Pf. s3.	56
1000	do	44¼	[illegible]	Union Pacific	35¾
200	do s3.	44¼	1800	do	35⅝
300	do b3.	44⅜	200	do s3.	35⅝
800	do	44⅜	3000	do	35½
200	C. C. & I. C.	9¼	200	Erie Railway	28⅝
500	do s3.	9⅛	100	Rock Island	99½
1400	Lake Shore	80¾	300	do	99⅜
300	do	80⅝	200	do	99⅝
4900	do	80¾	500	do	99½
500	do b3.	80¾	100	do b3.	99½
3800	do s3.	80⅝	100	Tol. & Wabash c.	31½
500	do	80⅝	200	do	31⅝
3000	do	80½	100	do b3.	31⅜
2500	do b3.	80½	500	do	31¼
200	North-western c.	41¾	300	do s3.	31¼
100	do	41¾	1000	Ohio & Miss.	32
200	do c.	41⅝	100	do b3.	32⅛
300	do	41⅝	1400	do s3.	32
600	do s3.	41½	200	do c.	32
500	do c.	41½	300	do	32
300	do	41½	200	do	31⅞
100	do s3.	41⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R. 12.	118½	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68 b. c.	118¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.	118	10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	112½
10,000	do b. c.	118	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	112¾
13,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 12.	118¾	30,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R. 12.	112½
2,000	do b. c.	118⅞			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,00	N. C. 6s, iss. to N. C. R. R. J. & J.	51	200	T., W. & W. b. c.	31⅜
3,000	Tenn. 6s, N. C.	56	200	do b3	31½
5,000	do	55⅞	100	do s3.	31⅜
5,000	Tenn. 6s n. x. c.	56	200	do	31⅜
2,000	Va. 6s Con.	57	100	W. F. Ex.	81
10,000	Va. 6s, Con. x matured Cou.	54	1400	L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3.	80½
2,000	C. I. & Pac. 7s.	108	700	do	80½
1,000	M. S., S. F.	104¼	500	do b3	80⅝
4,000	M. S. 2d	99¼	500	do	80⅝
1,600	M. Cen, 7s	109	800	do b3.	80¾
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	97	2500	do	80¾
1,000	O. & M., C. S. F	96½	200	do b3.	80⅞
3,000	U. P. R. R., 1st	90⅝	900	do s3.	80¾
3,000	U. P., S. F.	76¼	400	do s3.	80⅝
7,000	P. R. of M., 1st s20.	86	600	do	80¾
			200	Erie b. c.	28⅝
			100	do b3.	28⅝
			600	do	28½
4,000	do	86½	200	do s3.	28½
4,000	do	86	100	do b3.	28⅝
5,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	69¼	100	P. R. of Mo. b. c.	46¼
15,000	C., C. & I. C, 2d	25	1000	U. P. b. c. s3.	35½
5,000	Tol. & W., C. C.	59	500	do b3.	35⅝
5,000	C. & O., 1st, coupon on	50¼	400	do	35⅝
			500	do c	35⅝
5,000	B., H. E. 1st	23	500	do b3.	35¾
15	F'th N. Bank	98¾	600	do s3.	35⅝
10	do	98	2700	do	35⅝
52	Bank of Com.	117	300	C. & N. W. b. c. b3	41½
10	Del. & H. Canal	116	500	do s3.	41⅜
10	S. M. C. b. c.	75½	2300	do b3	41½
500	A. & P. T. b. c.	20	1700	do b3.	41⅝
100	do	19⅞	600	do	41½
100	do	19¾	300	do s3.	41½
100	do s. 3.	20	500	do b3.	41½
100	do	19⅞	100	do s3.	41⅜
100	do	19¾	800	do	41½
20	N. J. C. b. c.	107⅛	100	A. & P. Pf. b. c. s3	15⅞
20	do	107¼	100	C. & R. I. b. c. b3	99½
100	W. U. Tel. b. c.	79⅞	40	do	99⅝
1300	do s3.	79⅛	100	do c.	99⅜
1100	do	79¾	300	do	99⅜
400	do	79⅝	400	do	99½
1400	do	79¾	300	do	99⅝
500	do b3.	79⅞	2700	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	36¼
300	do c.	79¾	400	do s3.	36¼
700	do	79⅞	400	do s3.	36⅜
100	do	79⅞	200	do	36⅜
800	P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. s3	44¼	800	do b3.	36½
600	do	44¼	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	34
200	do	44⅜	100	O. & M. b. c.	31⅞
600	do	44½	500	do	31¾
100	do b3.	44½	700	do	31⅞
100	do b10.	44½	50	O. & M. Pf. b. c.	60½
200	C. & N. W. Pf.	59¼	50	do	61

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000	U. P. S. F.	76	100	Un. Pac. b3.	35⅝
400	Western Union	79⅞	500	do	35⅝
200	do	80	800	do b3.	35¾
100	do b3.	80	800	do	35¾
1200	Pacific Mail	44½	1000	North-west	41½
100	N. Y. C. & H. c.	101¾	500	do b3.	41⅝
100	do c.	101⅝	800	do	41⅝
3200	do	101¾	200	do s3.	41½
100	Erie Railway	28⅝	600	do	41⅝
100	Tol. & Wab.	31⅜	500	St. Paul	36½
200	do	31½	200	do	36⅝
200	do c.	31½	1000	O. & Miss. b3.	32
1000	Lake Shore	80¾	400	do	32
1000	do	80⅞	100	D., L. & W. b3.	109¾
100	do b3.	81	10	Morris & E.	98½
1500	do s3.	80⅞	200	At. & Pac. P.	15⅞
100	do s3.	80¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81	119⅝	$26,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 s3.	118¾
16,000	do b. c. s3.	119½	50,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	112⅝
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62 b. c.	112¼	25,000	do b. c.	112¾
11,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	118	30,000	U. S. 5s, R., '81 b. c.	112½
			20,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81 b. c.	112⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	95⅝	100	L. Sh. & M. So. b. c.	80⅞
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	90½	500	do b3.	80⅞
5,000	do	90⅝	300	do s3.	80¾
3,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	76	3200	do	80¾
3,000	do b. c.	76¼	3100	do	80⅝
2,000	Ch. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. B.	84¾	200	do s3.	80½
			600	do	80⅝
4,000	Canada So. 1st with Int. Cer.	60	2500	do	80½
			300	do	80⅝
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	25	50	Ill. Cen. b. c.	98
4,000	N. J. Cen. Con.	103½	600	Union Pac. b. c.	35¾
4,000	M. & S. P. 8s, 1st.	108	50	do	35⅞
20	Bank of Com.	117	100	do b3.	35¾
100	Quick. Pf. b. c. s3.	39⅛	100	do s3.	35⅝
1400	do s3.	39	2500	do	35⅝
100	At. & Pac. b. c.	19½	50	do	35¾
68	do	19⅜	100	do b3.	35⅝
100	West. Un. b. c. b3.	80	300	Chi. & N. W. b. c.	41⅝
300	do	79⅞	500	do s3.	41½
500	do s3.	79¾	600	do	41½
200	Pac. Mail. b. c. s3.	44½	600	do s3.	41⅜
100	do	44⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	59¼
500	do b3.	44½	300	C., M. & St. P. b. c. s3.	36⅝
25	United States Ex.	64	200	do b3.	36⅝
10	do b. c.	64½	600	do	36½
50	American Ex. b. c.	65	86	N. J. Central	107⅛
200	Erie Railway. b. c.	28⅝	50	do b. c.	107¼
300	T., W. & W. b. c. s3.	31¼	100	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	46½
300	do	31¼	50	St. L., I. M. & So. b. c.	23
200	do	31⅜	200	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	31⅞
100	do	31½	100	Han. & St. Jo. b. c.	25⅞
800	do s3.	31⅜	200	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	15¾
200	Mor. & Essex. b. c.	98½			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

500	Quicksil. Pf. s15.	39	200	North-west. u. r. c.	41½
500	do b3.	39¼	300	do b3.	41½
100	At. & Pac. Tel.	19	200	do	41½
200	West. Union	79⅞	800	do s3.	41⅜
100	do b3.	79⅞	100	Rock Island	99½
300	do s3.	79⅞	200	do	99⅝
500	do s3.	79¾	800	St. Paul	36½
1700	Pacific Mail	44½	200	Tol. & Wab.	31¼
100	Lake Shore	80⅝	400	do	31⅛
500	do s3.	80½	300	do	31¼
1000	do	80⅝	800	do s3.	31⅛
100	Erie Railway	28⅝	500	do	31⅛
900	Union Pacific	35⅝	700	do	31
500	do b3.	35¾	800	Ohio & Miss.	31⅞
1000	do	35⅝	100	St. L. & Kan. City.	22
100	At. & Pac. Pf.	16			

FRIDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

The transactions in the speculative stocks show a much reduced business, the total sales having been only half of Wednesday's aggregate. Of the 134,000 shares reported to-day, Lake Shore takes up 40,900, and Union Pacific 20,700. The dealings in the former were considerably agitated by speculation as to the result of the large contracts made late on Thursday, and the uncertainty as to the course of this stock led many, especially of the smaller operators, to close up their contracts, and defer making any further engagements. The dullness thus induced was quite general, and gave opportunity, as it had done on Thursday, for some hammering of other stocks with a view to assist the buying of Lake Shore. It is thought that this course of action was equally agreeable to the bulls in the latter, and that they effected considerable purchases in addition to what appeared yesterday, without advancing the price. The dealings in Union Pacific were respectable in amount, with the same general features as on the previous day. The market, as will be seen by our comparative table of prices, left off at a small decline, after sundry unimportant fluctuations. Pacific Mail was rather noticeable for firmness, and Wabash was, perhaps, most conspicuous for weakness, but the differences in the whole day's business are too slight to afford any decided indication of the immediate future course of prices.

Money remains as last quoted, 3½ to 4 ℘ cent for call loans, with exceptional transactions late in the day at 3 ℘ cent. Much the larger share of the business was done at 3½. Stocks were in tolerable request for delivery, but only Lake Shore and Pacific Mail were really scarce. Loans of both these stocks were made without interest in many cases, and in many others at 1 ℘ cent.

The Pacific Mail Steam ship Company to-day determined on an increase in the rates for both freight and passengers. The advance in the price of through passage, to take effect on Monday, Nov. 23, is $20 per head. On Monday a meeting of the Panama Directors, and on the following Wednesday a meeting of the Pacific Mail Directors will be held, to consider the reports of Rufus Hatch and Trenor W. Park on the subject of a consolidation of the two companies.

Gold opened this morning at 111⅛@111¼, with all the sales at these two prices during the forenoon. In the after part of the day, in sympathy with the advance in sterling, the price rose to 111⅜, which was frequently bid, but the final quotation was 111¼@111⅜. For gold loans the rates were "flat" to 3 ℘ cent. interest for carrying.

In Sterling Exchange the improved demand occasioned an advance in the nominal rates as early as 11 o'clock to $4 90 for sight, and at 12:45 P. M. a further improvement to $4 90½ for sight and $4 86 for sixty-day bills. The latter are thus half a cent and the former a cent to the £ sterling higher than yesterday. Actual business in prime was done all the way up to $4 85½ and $4 90, which are the current rates at the close, with a firm tone. We hear of no engagements of specie for export by to-morrow's steamers, but it is not improbable that some small amount may be shipped to Paris. The rates of exchange do not quite warrant any shipments to London.

Cable advices quote British Consols about ⅛ better at the close to-day, say 93¼ for money and 93⅜ for the account. United States Bonds are also ⅛ higher in London, with 1867s quoted at 109⅝, ten-forties at 104½, and new fives at 103¼@103½. These prices, with the advanced rates of both gold and exchange, afford a respectable margin for the export of the first named descriptions of five-twenties, and we understand that some moderate parcels of these were to-day taken for that purpose, as also some lots of sixes of 1881. The latter, however, are with difficulty obtained in sufficient quantity. A better supply of bonds at quotations would induce a lively business in the way of shipment, if gold and exchange can be maintained at their present high rates.

The trade in Government Bonds in this market was rather moderate, but showed some signs of increased animation in the afternoon at private sale. The quotations exhibit a slight improvement in some issues, and great firmness in all. In State Bonds we note sales of Virginia Consols, ex-coupon, at 54, and New Tennessees, ex-coupon, at 55⅞, the latter showing a decline. The business in railroad bonds was small, but at full prices, and with only moderate late offerings. The Pacific issues are about as last quoted, though the Union Pacific Sinking Funds are slightly easier at 76¼.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada, located at Montreal, has determined to establish an agency in this City, on the first of the new year. The bank, as appears from the figures of the seventh annual report to the shareholders, dated July 7, 1874, has a paid up capital of $7,341,496, and a surplus of $1,850,000. Its agent in New-York will be Mr. Walter Watson, long and well known to our banking community as formerly for some years one of the joint managers of the Bank of British North America, afterward sole New-York agent of that institution, and now a member of the house of Morton, Bliss & Co. The Merchants' Bank has been fortunate in securing the services of so able and experienced a representative, and it will doubtless in his hands at once take a high rank as a drawer of sterling bills.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 20.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coup.	112¼	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coup.	118¾	119
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coup.	112½	112½
American Gold	111¼	....
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 85½
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅝	101¾
Harlem	130	130
Erie	28¾	28⅝
Lake Shore	80¾	80⅝
Wabash	31⅜	31
Rock Island	99¾	99⅝
North-western	41⅝	41⅜
North-western Preferred	59½	59¼
St. Paul	36¾	36½
St. Paul Preferred	56¼	56
Union Pacific	35¾	35⅝
Pacific Mail	44⅜	44½
Panama	114½	114½
Western Union	80	79¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32	31⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	9¼	9¼
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼
Del., Lackawanna and Western	109½	109¾

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	118⅝	118⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	118⅜	118⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	119½	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112⅜	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, Coupons	112⅜	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	113⅞	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	114⅞	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	117⅞	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	118⅛	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	118⅞	119
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	118¼	118½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	118⅞	119
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	112⅝	112¾
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	113¾	114
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112⅜	112⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112½	112⅝
Gold	111¼	111⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1874.

Gold Receipts	$349,429 04
Gold Payments	763,590 27
Gold Balance	55,003,739 31
Currency Receipts	953,190 65
Currency Payments	595,010 11
Currency Balance	52,716,746 91
Customs	242,000 00

The following table shows the range of prices and the number of shares sold:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. and Hudson	101¾	101⅝	3,425
Erie	28⅝	28½	1,800
Lake Shore	81	80½	40,900
Wabash	31½	31	6,500
North-western	41¾	41⅜	16,200
North-western Pf.	59¼	59¼	300
Rock Island	99⅝	99⅜	2,740
Illinois Central	98	98	50
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36¾	36¼	9,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	56	56	200
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	31¾	6,900
Ohio and Mississippi Pf.	61	60½	100
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107⅛	176
Union Pacific	35¾	35½	20,700
C., C. and Ind. Central	9¼	9⅛	700
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25⅞	25⅞	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	34	34	100
D., L. and Western	109¾	109¾	100
Western Union Telegraph	80	79⅝	9,800
Pacific Mail	44½	44¼	9,400
Quicksilver Pf.	39¼	39	2,500
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	81	81	100
American Express	65	65	50
United States Express	64½	64	35
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	16	15¾	600
Missouri Pacific	46½	46¼	200
Morris and Essex	98½	98½	210
Iron Mountain	23	23	100
St. L. and Kansas Co.	22	22	100
A. and P. Tel	19½	19	1,268
Total shares sold			134,154

The imports of foreign dry-goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 20 were $1,227,147 in value, and the amount marketed for same period was $1,360,145.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $279,000 in coin, for interest, and $209,000 for principal of bonds.

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$87,123,443
Currency balances	2,747,041
Gold exchanges	6,346,862
Gold balances	1,019,243

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$39,011,000
Gold balances	1,364,741
Currency balances	1,519,689

The following were the prices bid at the Stock Exchange for City Bank Shares:

America	151	Hanover	100
American Exchange	111½	Irving	128
Butchers & Drovers'	120	Mechanics'	136
Central National	100⅛	Merchants'	119
Chatham	137	New-York	123
Chemical	1,500	New-York County	205
City	300	Park	138
Commerce	116½	People's	140
Corn Exchange	120	Republic	104
First National	200	St. Nicholas	107
Fourth National	98	State of New-York	106
Fulton	140	Union	134
German American	86		

And the following for State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	38	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78.	110
Alabama 5s, '86	38	N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87.	110
Alabama 8s, '86	48	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.	110
Arkansas 6s, Funded	20	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83.	110
California 7s	112½	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.	115
Connecticut 6s	104	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75.	108
Georgia 6s	79	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	29
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	90¼	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	29
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	85	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	51
Georgia 7s, G'd bds.	75	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	51
Illinois C. 6s, '77	102	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., cp. off, J. & J.	37
Illinois C. 6s, '79	102		
Illinois War Loan	102	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., cp. off, A. & O.	37
Kentucky 6s	101		
Louisiana 6s	27	N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	21
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	25	N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	19
La. 6s, n. float'g debt	21	N. C. new bds., J. & J.	15¼
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	22	N. C. new bds, A. & O.	14
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	27½	N. C. Sp. T., cl. 2	7
Da. 8s, Levee bonds.	27	N. C. Sp. T., cl. 3	6½
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75.	27	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Michigan 6s, '83	103	Rhode Island 6s	104
Mo. 6s, due in '74	101	S. C. 6s, J. & J	20½
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	20½
Mo 6s, due in '76	98	S. C. Fund. Act. '66.	26
Mo 6s, due in '77	97	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '78	96	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95¾	S. C. 7s of '88	17
Mo. 6s, due in '80	95¾	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	6¾
F'd'g bs., due in '94	93	Tenn. 6s, old	73
L. bs., due '81 to '91, in.	95	Tenn. 6s, old. ex-cp.	56
H. & St. J., due '76	98	Tenn. 6s, n. bds., ex-c.	55¾
H. & St. J., due '86	94	Tenn. 6s, n. bds., n. s.	55¾
H. & St. J., due '87	94	Virginia 6s, old	39
N. Y. R. B. Loan	108¼	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	39
N. Y. C. B. Loan	108¼	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	39
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75.	110	Va. 6s, ex-mat. 2d s.	45
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77.	110		

And for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	106	Clev., P. & A. old bds.	100
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	101½	Clev., P. & A. new bds.	98
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	97	Det., M. & Tol. bds.	99
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	22	Buff. & Erie new bds.	99
Bur. C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	51	Buff. & State Line 7s.	102¼
Ches. & Ohio, 6s 1st.	50	Kal. & W. Pigeon 1st.	87
Ches. & Ohio Ex. Cou.	40	Lake Shore div. bds.	97½
Chic. & Alton Inc.	109½	Lake Sh. Con. R. 1st.	100½
Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	107	Lake Sh. Cons. C. 2d.	94
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	83	Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902.	99¾
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	96	N. C. Cen. 6s, '83	97
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st.	112	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	100
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	95
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st N. n.	108¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	111⅜
Am. D. & I. bds.	99½	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.	108½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	107½	Hud. Riv. 7s, 3d, '75.	100
M. & St. P. 1st 7-30 P. D.	91	Harlem 1st, 7s, C.	107½
M. & St. P. 7s G. R. D.	82	Harlem 1st, 7s, R.	107½
M. & St. P. 1st La C. D.	86	O. & Miss. Con. S. F.	96½
M. & St. P. 1st MI & MD	77⅜	Ohio & Miss. Con.	93½
M. & St. P. 1st M. H. & D.	71	Ohio & Miss. 2d, Con.	79½
M. & St. P. 1st MC. & M.	78	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	95½
M. & St. P. 2d M.	71	Cen. P. State Aid bds.	104¾
C. & N. W. Con. Bds.	87	West. Pac. bds.	85¾
C. & N. W. 1st M.	96	Un. Pac. 1st bds.	90½
Galena & Chi. Ex.	104	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.	88¼
Galena & Chi. 2d M.	99	Un. Pac. Sink. Fund.	76
Win. & St. Peters 1st.	70	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	86
D., L. & W. 7s, con.	109½	Pac. R. of Mo. 7s.	75
Morris & Essex 1st.	107½	Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100⅛
Morris & Essex 2d.	102¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	111¼
M. & E. Bonds, 1900.	91	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104⅜
Mor. & Essex Con.	94	Cleve. & P. 3d.	100½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	98	Cleve. & P. 4th.	94
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883.	99½	Col., C. & I. 1st.	69¼
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880.	97⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	90
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888.	98½	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	66
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	100	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	101
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	82	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	89
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '75.	100	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	72
Dub. & Sioux City 1st.	100	B. & S. Ill. R. 1st, 8s.	92
Dub. & S'x City 2d div.	97	T., P. & W., E. D.	80½
Ced. Falls & Min. 1st.	82	T., P. & W., W. D.	70
Ind., B. & West. 1st.	40	T. & W. 1st Ext.	89½
Ind., B. & West. 2d.	26	T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	74⅛
Mich. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d.	99⅛	T. & Wab. 2d.	72
Mi'h. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ ct.	104	T. & Wab. Con. C.	58
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103	Gt. W. 1st, '88.	88¼
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	98½	Gt. W. 2d, '93.	70

The Directors of the American Express Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Three Dollars* per share, payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 12.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 20, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	49	Leather, sides	4,592
Beans, bbls	369	Oil-cake, pks	400
Cotton, bales	2,877	Beef, pks	1,476
Copper, casks	425	Brandy, pks	77
Flour, bbls	9,226	Pork, pks	95
Meal, bbls	500	Cut-meats, pks	1,398
Meal, bags	360	Lard, tcs	1,395
Wheat, bushels	85,374	Lard, kegs	25
Corn, bushels	32,400	Butter, pks	6,339
Oats, bushels	27,420	Cheese, pks	6,627
Malt, bushels	760	Pea-nuts, bags	360
Barley, bushels	25,900	Resin, bbls	3,573
Seed, bags	300	Sugar, bbls	262
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	84	Skins, bales	39
Oatmeal, bbls	400	Spelter, pcs	1,791
Dried Fruit, pks	173	Starch, pks	150
Eggs, bbls	2,091	Tea, pks	875
Flax-seed, bags	2	Tallow, pks	172
Hops, bales	354	Tobacco, hhds	114
Hides, No.	6,451	Tobacco, pks	794
Hides, bdls	1,223	Wool, bales	422
Lard-oil, bbls	110	Whisky, bbls	573
Lead, pigs	8,021	Wine, pks	276

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Maury, for Liverpool—2,789 bbls. Naphtha, 100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 200 bbls. Benzine, 25 bbls. Gasoline, 200 cases Gasoline, 200 cases Astral Oil.

By the bark Luna, for Exeter—875 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,353 bbls. Naphtha.

By the Bark Rapuelo, for Bristol—27,104 bushels Corn.

By the bark Diana, for Falmouth, England—23,970 bushels Wheat.

By the ship County of Ayr, for Glasgow—12,088 bushels Wheat, 3,246 bbls. Flour.

By the ship Canada, for Liverpool—48 logs Maple, 28,979 bushels Wheat, 966 bbls. Flour, 1,032 bags Oil-cake, 285 hhds. Tobacco, 500 bbls. Resin, 452 sacks Oil-cake, 2,429 bales Cotton.

ASHES—Have been inactive, with Pots quoted at $6 50, and Pearls at $9 ℘ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been quiet but steady, with Yellow quoted at 30c.@32c. ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—In the wholesale line there is not much movement noted, apart from the very moderate business resulting from the execution of orders for stock to replenish assortments. Values on all desirable styles of work are quoted steady. Through the jobbing houses a fair trade is noted, but with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers, while through the auction rooms the distribution of goods is fairly active, with, however, a weaker range of quotations noted on most kinds.

BRICKS—Have been in quite moderate request within our range. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $5 50@$6; Up River, $6 25@$7; Haverstraw, $7@$8; Croton Front at $12 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@58 ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request at former rates with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ℘ lb.

COAL—There has been a quite limited business noted in the wholesale line, with values quoted weak. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Newcastle and Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 25@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ℘ ton. The retail business has been moderate at about late rates. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will offer, at the regular monthly auction sale, announced for next Wednesday, 50,000 tons Scranton Coal.

COCOA—Has been slow of sale, as a rule, with Maracaibo quoted barely steady at 27c.@29c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet in the local market, pending the exhibition of the samples of the Ontario's cargo of 16,294 bags, which arrived to-day, but which was not brought on the market up to a very late hour. Values rule firm within the previous range. At New-Orleans sales were made of 4,160 bags Rio, by the F. Chapman, at 17⅝c., gold, and 2,000 bags do., by the Meraldo, at 17⅛c.@18½c., gold, ℘ lb. Other kinds held firmly, but in quite moderate request. Java, in invoices, 24c.@28c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 16¼c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c., gold.

COTTON—The business for early delivery has been quite active, with prices quoted fully ⅛c. ℘ lb. higher, and closing steadily. The demand has been in good part from shippers, but largely also on speculative account, and moderate for spinning purposes. Holders have been offering supplies with less urgency. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,761 bales, (of which 420 bales were placed on last evening,) including 1,270 bales to shippers, 980 bales to spinners, and 2,511 bales to speculators. Of the sales 450 bales were to arrive. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Middling, 16c. ℘ lb. For forward delivery, the dealings have also been on a liberal scale, at an advance of ⅛c.@3-16c. ℘ lb., but the latest transactions indicated less firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,700 bales, of which 3,900 bales were on last evening, and 16,800 bales to-day, with 2,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 13-16c.@14 27-32c.; December, 14 27-32c.@14⅞c.; January, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; February, 15 15-32c.@15½c.; March, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; April, 16 3-32c.; May 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; June, 16⅝c.@16 11-16c. ℘ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,877 bales, including 1,132 from Norfolk, 633 from Galveston, 359 from Wilmington, and 753 per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 27,639 bales, and for the week 153,745 bales, against 160,041 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,109,292 bales, against 872,382 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 61,792 bales; to the Continent, 17,343 bales; stock in New-York, 93,527 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 508,094 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Good Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

EGGS—Have been moderately inquired for since our last, within the range of from 24c.@32c. for ordinary to fancy, with the main dealings reported in supplies available at 28c.@30c. for very good to strictly choice marks. Lime stock quoted at 21c.@25c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited business has been reported in State and Western Flour at about previous quotations. The export movement has been checked by the scarcity of freight room, and the higher rates claimed by shipowners. The home trade dealings have been confined for the most part to small job lots, within our range. The sales since our last have been 12,300 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 30@$3 90, chiefly at $3 50@$3 75; Sour Flour at $4@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 90@$4 50, chiefly at $4 10@$4 35 for about fair to very good, and $4 50 for very choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 80@$5 20, mainly at $5@$5 12½; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 20@$6, chiefly at $5 20@$5 75; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 80@$5 25, mainly at $4 95@$5 20; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5@$5 70, mostly at $5 25@$5 50, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range.... Included in the sales have been 4,250 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of quoted rates....Southern Flour quiet at unchanged figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 780 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 10 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 10@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected....Rye Flour has been moderately inquired for within the range of from $4 35@$5 85 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 for Superfine ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at steady rates. We quote the range from $4 15@$4 75 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme, for job lots; $4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey, and $5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 700 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been quiet, at from $1 55@$2 05 ℘ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been quiet since our last within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ℘ bbl....Buck-wheat Flour has been in demand and quoted steady within the range of $3@$3 50, with fancy lots quoted higher, ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The general market has been quoted about steady, on a moderate business in the leading kinds. Sales embrace 3,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 90; 1,500 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 70@$3 80 ℘ box; 600 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.; 40 casks Turkey Prunes at 12¼c.@12½c.; 500 cases Figs, 400 bags Sicily Filberts, 100 casks Bordeaux Walnuts, and 200 bags Naples do. on private terms.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been comparatively dull, with values, in most instances, favoring purchasers. Spring has been in limited request for export, as well as for milling, and has been generally quoted weak, though on prime stock, especially of Milwaukee, (which was scarce,) holders have been unwilling to make concessions. Winter Wheat quiet and tending downward. The further rise in ocean freights has been against the export movement. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 109,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 12½ for New No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 12@1 12½ afloat; $1 06@$1 08 for New No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 13 for new No. 2 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 07@1 08½ for new No. 2 North-west Spring, mostly car lots; $1 12@$1 17 (nominally) for old No. 2 Spring; $1 16@$1 26 for No. 1 Spring; $1 03@$1 06 for No. 3 Spring; $1 03@$1 25 for ungraded Spring; $1 25@$1 28 for Amber Western; $1 17@$1 25 for poor to choice Red do.; $1 28@$1 40 for White do....Corn has been in moderately active request, partly for export, but at rather lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels, at 89c.@91c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 80c.@85c. for ordinary to very choice new do., car stock. A few small lots of new were taken for export within the range, mostly at 81c.@82½c. ℘ bushel....Rye quiet at unchanged prices. Early December deliveries quoted at 96c. bid, and up to $1 asked for prime State....Barley inactive but held with some show of confidence. A small sale of two-rowed State was reported at $1 40....Barley-malt and Canada Peas dull at former rates....Buck-wheat quiet at 80c.@82c. ℘ bushel....Oats have been in fair demand at essentially unchanged rates, with sales reported of 59,500 bushels at 64½c.@66¼c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, mainly at 65½c. for strictly prime Chicago, in store, and 66c. for about fair do., afloat; 66c.@68c. for White do., and 66½c. for Mixed and White State....Feed quiet, quoted at from $21@$31 ℘ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally slow of sale, with Bags quoted nominal at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging at 11c.@11½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Trade in Bale Hay has been on a restricted scale at about former rates, with shipping grades at 55c.@65c. for good to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 65c.@$1; Clover, 50c.@60c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@55c. Straw has been comparatively quiet, including Rye at 45c.@65c.; Oat, 45c.@55c., and Wheat, 40c.@45c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quite dull to-day; quotations nominally unchanged.

HIDES—The general market shows rather less animation, with values quoted essentially unaltered. Sales embrace 10,000 Buenos Ayres, 1,500 Montevideo, 4,000 Wet-salted Texas, and 800 City Slaughter, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in better demand for home use and shipment, and the finer qualities have been quoted higher, closing firmly. American, crop 1874, quoted 35c.@45c.; American, crop, 1873, 15c.@25c.; American, 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@48c. ℘ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 1,363 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 25,835 bales, against 8,457 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 1 100 bales, and since Sept. 1, 9,041 bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in comparatively slack request within the range of $1 50@$1 75 for Eastern ℘ M. Lime has been in rather light demand since our last, with common Rockland quoted at $1 10, and Lump at $1 60, afloat; State at 80c.@$1 25 ℘ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4@$4 50, afloat; Roman, $4 25@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 10@$1 30 for home use and shipment ℘ bbl. The Lumber trade has been devoid of animation, with ample offerings noted, on a generally weak market. Eastern Spruce quoted at $16@$19 for lots to order, and $13@$16 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $18@$28; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ℘ superficial foot. Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $10@$20 for 24 to 20 inch Cypress.

LEATHER—The business in Hemlock tannages has been fairly active at generally steady rates. Oak tannages have been attracting rather more attention, within the previous range. A very moderate inquiry prevails for Union Crop, prices of which show less buoyancy. Upper stock is rather more sought after at unaltered figures. Less call is noted for Harness Leather at previous prices. Morocco is slow of sale at drooping rates.

METALS—A livelier business has been reported in Ingot Copper at firmer prices, with sales of 500,000 lbs. Lake, in lots, at 22¾c. for early deliveries, and 23c. for December; also 500,000 lbs., deliverable up to May, 1875, at 23½c. ℘ lb....The dealings in the line of Copper products have been moderate, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 21½c.@22c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ℘ lb....Scotch Pig-iron has been offering quite reservedly at extreme rates, checking business; 50 tons Glengarnock sold at $39, and 50 tons Eglinton at $37 ℘ ton. American Pig-iron has been in more demand, but at weak prices; sales have been reported of 1,000 tons, part in lots, on the basis of $27@$28 for No. 1, $26 for No. 2, and $25 for Forge. Other kinds of Iron quiet and irregular. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $37@$38; Glengarnock at $39@$40; Coltness, $41@$42. American Pig at $26@$28; No. 2 do., $25@$27; Forge, $22 50@$25; English Rails at $48@$50, gold; American Rails, nominally, $55@$58; Old Rails at $27@$30; Wrought Scrap, $30@$32 ℘ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15¼c., gold....Pig-lead has been held with confidence, though trade has been slow and unsatisfactory. Ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 80, and American at $6 27½@$6 35, gold. Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c....Spelter has been moderately inquired for in a jobbing way, at $6 80@$7 12½, gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery....American Steel has been inactive at previous nominal quotations....Regulus Antimony has been quiet since our last, on the basis of 12c.@12½c., gold, ℘ lb....Shot quoted firm at 9c.@9½c. ℘ lb....Pig-tin has been held with confidence, and large sales have been rumored, without reliable particulars. Straits quoted at 21½c.; English, 21¼c.@21½c., and Refined and Banca at 25c.; English at 21½c.@21¾c., gold. Tin Plates have been inactive at about previous prices; 300 bxs. Charcoal sold on private terms. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 37½@$9 75; I. C. Coke, $7 25@$7 75; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½....Zinc has been in moderate request, on the previous basis of 8⅞c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans has been in active request and quoted higher, with sales to-day of 219 bbls., in lots, at 65c.@66c., mainly at 65c.; and at auction, 500 bbls. at 63c.@67½c. for prime to fancy, which were the closing quotations. Other kinds of stock dull and unsettled. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (nominally) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do. (nominally) at 43c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal (nominally) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@60c.; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 63c.@67½c. for prime to very fancy. Syrups have been in moderate demand, partly for export, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@50c. ℘ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been quoted on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady on a moderate movement, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. strained at $2 25, and 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 40 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar dull at $2 12½@$2 50; City Pitch at $2 50 ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of only 80 bbls., in lots, at 35½c.@36c. for Merchantable, and 37½c. for New-York pkgs.; market steady, but dull.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in moderate demand, and held with increasing confidence; offerings comparatively limited. Linseed is attracting more attention, and is quoted rather stronger in price. Lard-oil is quiet, but steady. Cotton-seed Oil is offered sparingly and at very full rates, checking operations. Menhaden is slow of sale and weak in price. Most other kinds are in slack request within our range. We quote: Crude Whale, 60c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 12½ for good to strictly prime, and 82½c.@95c. for No. 1; Red Oil, 55c.; Saponified do., 57½c.@60c.; Linseed-oil, from 78c.@80c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 17½@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@48c.; Yellow do., 52c.@56c.; White do., 61c.@70c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 05; Cocoa-nut Oil, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet in all lines, with the advantage as to prices in favor of purchasers. Crude, in bulk, dull at 5 1-16c....Refined inactive here at 10½c.; at Philadelphia at 10¼c.@10⅜c., and at Baltimore at 10¼c., ℘ gallon, for early delivery....Refined in cases quiet at 16½c....City Naphtha held firmly at 10½c., but without important business.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderately active request, opened stronger, but closing less firmly, influenced, in part, by the less favorable Western reports. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 450 bbls. Western Mess at $21, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime quoted as in our last. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 250 bbls., November option, at $21; 500 bbls. new, February, at $21 25; 250 bbls. new, buyer January, at $22, and 250 bbls. new, buyer February, at $22....Dressed Hogs in less request, with City quoted at 8⅝c.@8¾c. ℘ lb....Cut-meats in better request and held firmly; quotations as in our last. Bacon firm, but quiet; City Long Clear at 11⅜c.@11¼c.; Long and Short Clear, December, and January, 10⅝c., on sales of 250 bxs.; Short Clear, same options, 10⅞c.; and last evening 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, last half of December, at 10⅜c. ℘ lb....Lard has been in very limited demand for early delivery at much lower and irregular prices; sales have been reported since our last of only 50 tcs. Western Steam at 14c.; quoted at the close at 14c. bid and 14¼c. asked; small lots of City Steam at 14c.@14¼c., and 200 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14⅞c., with Continental lots quoted at the close at 15c. For forward delivery Western Steam has been in active request at an improvement of ¼c. ℘ lb.; but, under less favorable Western reports, the market closed heavily with the early advance lost. Sales have been reported of 10,500 tcs., including 500 tcs. first half of December, at 13⅞c.; 5,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 13¾c.@14c., closing at 13¾c.; 1,000 tcs., January, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., closing at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; 1,250 tcs., February, at 13⅞c.@14c., closing at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; 2,000 tcs., seller six months, at 13⅝c.@13⅞c., closing at 13⅝c.; and 750 tcs., seller ten months, at 13¾c. ℘ lb....Beef has been moderately sought after at quoted rates, with sales reported of 150 bbls. We quote New at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef has been nominal at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do. ℘ tierce. Beef Hams in fair request at $21@$22 50 for best Western. Sales, 150 bbls....Butter and Cheese essentially unaltered.

RICE—There has been a limited demand noted, almost wholly for job lots, with Carolina ordinary to choice quoted steady at $6 75@$8 25; Louisiana, $5 75@$7 75; Rangoon free at $6 12½@$6 37½, and in bond at $2 75@$3; and Patna free at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4 25 ℘ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon estimated at $9,000 bags.

SALT—Has been selling to a fair extent at firm prices, with Liverpool Ground quoted steady at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., 30c.@35c.; St. Martin, 35c.@37½c.

SALTPETRE—Has been held firmly at 5½c.@5⅝c., gold, free, but has been comparatively quiet.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, further sales of 1,500 bags, by the Mary M. Bird, were made at $2 42½, gold, ℘ 56 lbs., 60 days' credit. Grass Seeds held firmly, but quiet.

SOAP—Has been selling moderately in a jobbing way, at unchanged prices. Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c. less usual discount.

SPICES—Are in slack demand. Prices show no important alteration. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 25 for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 10@$1 13; Cassia, 24c.; Cloves, 40c.@42½c.; East India Pepper at 21½c.@21¾c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27½c.; Pimento at 11¾c.@12c.; Ginger, 11c.@11¾c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Refiners, having run down their supplies of Raw material, have been forced into the market for supplies, and have purchased very freely to-day at prices which indicate an advance of fully ⅛c. ℘ lb on previous quotations, the market closing quite firmly on the basis of our revised figures. The inquiry for grocery goods has also been more animated at current rates. Holders have been reserved in their offerings of stock at even the improved prices. Sales have been made to-day of 5,615 hhds. and 59 bbls., including 1,248 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; 900 hhds. do. at 8⅛c.; 152 hhds. Grocery do. at 8½c.; 590 hhds. good Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; 1,500 hhds. fair to good Refining do. at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; 225 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅜c.; 900 hhds. do. at 9c.; 59 bbls. Demerara at 7⅝c., and 100 hhds. Molasses Sugar (high test) at 8⅛c. ℘ lb. We now quote fair Refining, 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8⅝c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugars at 6⅞c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more demand, and quoted stronger, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Powdered at 10½c.; Granulated at 10½c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c., and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Weaker in price, the higher range of ocean freights operating against the export business. Sales equal to 280,000 lbs. good to prime at 8½c.@8¾c., with best City held at 8⅞c. ℘ lb....Stearine dull and heavy; prime quoted at 17⅝c.@17¾c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—The general market has been comparatively tame since our last. Holders have been firm in their views as to prices, but the demand has been on a restricted scale for shipment, as well as for home trade purposes; and values have shown less buoyancy. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10½c.@25c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, in lots, at 10c.@50c.; and 400 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 05 ℘ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been quoted firm at $1 15 for Arctic, gold, ℘ lb., on a limited supply, and moderate inquiry.

WHISKY—Lower, on a slow trade. Sales reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at $1 02¼@$1 02½. Also 50 bbls. Alcohol at equal to $1 02 ℘ gallon.

WOOL—The dealings in the local market have been on a more liberal scale, and values have been fairly supported, in most instances holders showing no noticeable eagerness to place desirable supplies at less than full asking rates. The demand from manufacturers has been mostly for stock to meet urgent wants. The inquiry on trade account has been comparatively unimportant. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,000 lbs. Western Extra Fleece at 50½c.; 65,000 lbs. Extra and XX Ohio do., mainly at 55c., and XXX at 60c., and Picklock at 62½c.; 5,000 lbs. old Extra on private terms; 50 bags Extra Pulled, part at 50c. for old; 10,000 lbs. Super Pulled at 45c.@48c.; 325 bags do., part at 46c.; 10,000 lbs. unwashed Fleece at 40c.; 20,000 lbs. Combing Pulled on private terms; 7,000 lbs. unwashed Combing at 45c.; 3,000 lbs. California Extra Pulled at 44c.: 120 bales California Spring, and 3,000 lbs. do., on private terms; 1,500 lbs. Oregon, also on private terms; 2,500 lbs. Nevada at 36c.; 50,000 lbs. California Fall on private terms; 25,000 lbs. Texas at 25½c.@34c.; 20,000 lbs. Australian at 52½c., and 20 bales Cape at 35c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights have been again quoted decidedly stronger, on a very light offering of room, particularly for prompt use, for British ports, and an active inquiry for accommodation, mainly from Grain, Cotton, and Provision shippers, the market closing quite firm and buoyant on the basis of the improved figures. In the chartering line, tonnage suited to the Grain trade was in good request at a further advance, and closed in favor of ship-owners, who were claiming extreme figures, thus tending to check business. Vessels were also in fair demand for the Petroleum and Cotton trades. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade was in light supply and held higher, impeding negotiations. Some inquiry was also noted for vessels for the Flour trade with South America, and for general cargo, at firmer rates....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 300 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ℘ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7½d. ℘ bushel; and by steam, 1,650 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ℘ lb.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ℘ 56 lbs., quoted at the close at 8½d.@9d. ℘ bushel for early shipments, with some negotiations reported as in progress on this basis, which shows a very marked rise within this week; 60 hhds. Tobacco at 42s. 6d.; 1,200 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@40s., closing up to 45s.@50s. asked; 300 tcs. Lard at 40s., closing with up to 50s. reported as bid for room for prompt use. ℘ ton; 120 tons Wet-salted Hides at 30s. ℘ ton; also, a British steam-ship, 1,543 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo; a British bark, 518 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ℘ bbl.; a British ship, 1,043 tons, (now at Sandy Hook,) with Cotton, from Norfolk, at 13-32d. ℘ lb.; and another, 1,000 tons, with do., from Savannah, with privileges extending to the Continent and Baltic, on private terms....For London, by sail, 50 tons Clover-seed, (reported,) at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton; and, by steam, 1,000 bales Hops, (shipments of next week,) at 15-32d. ℘ lb....For Bristol, by steam, 500 bxs. Cheese, at 40s. ℘ ton....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 492 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 642 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, (one-third of cargo in bags,) at 6s. 3d., with vessels of medium and small size quoted up to 6s. 6d.@7s. ℘ quarter....For Antwerp, an American ship, with about 6,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 470 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Bremen, by sail, 5,000 Staves, on private terms, and by steam, 200 bales Cotton at 1c. ℘ lb....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 tcs. Lard, (January shipments,) at 52s. 6d....For Genoa, an American schooner, 520 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ℘ lb....For Hong Kong or Singapore, and Yokohama, a British bark, 641 tons, hence, with about 21,000 cases Petroleum, at 50c....For Molendo, an American ship, 1,039 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and with Guano from the Peruvian deposits to the United Kingdom, at 72s. 6d., or to the Continent at 75s....For Bermuda, an American schooner, 286 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about $900....For Jeremie, (Hayti,) an American schooner, 80 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of $1 ℘ bbl....For Melbourne, with option of Sydney or Adelaide, a Swedish bark, 568 tons, hence with general cargo, at equal to about 30s. ℘ ton....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 316 tons, (now here,) with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 net, and an American schooner, (now here,) with do., from do., at 90c. ℘ bbl., and 5 ℘ cent. primage....For New-Orleans, an American schooner, 682 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo at current rates.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 20, 1874.

There was a small but firm trade in Beeves on yesterday and to-day. When the markets closed at noon only a small proportion of the herds to hand were unsold. Prices ranged from 8¼c.@13c. ℘ lb., weights 5 cwt. to 10 cwt., on 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. net. Milch Cows sold at $50@$65 ℘ head. Smooth quality Veals at 9c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Grass Calves at $9@$12 ℘ head. Sheep sold generally in small lots at 4c.@6¼c. ℘ lb. Lambs at 6½c.@7½c. ℘ lb. Cull Sheep at $2 50@$2 81 ℘ head. There were no commission Hogs on sale. City were firm at 8¾c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—B. Westheimer sold for N. Owen, 18 poor Ohio Steers at 9½c. ℘ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; for N. Lehman, 34 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for Sundheimer & Co., 34 Virginia Steers from poor to fair, from 9c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt.; for L. Meyer, 16 Virginia Cattle, Oxen and Heifers, mixed at 10½c. ℘ lb., weights, 6 cwt. to 6¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for L. Myers, 17 fair Virginia Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight, 6¾ cwt. C. Kahn sold for M. Khan, 83 Kentucky Cattle, mixed, Steers, Oxen, Cows, and Heifers, from 10c.@12c. ℘ lb., weights, 6 cwt. to 10 cwt. Williams & Westheimer sold for selves, 50 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 17 fair Maryland Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 97 Illinois Steers from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ℘ lb., weights 6¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; 104 common Illinois Steers, from 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 generally fair Illinois Steers, from 10¾c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Strauss & Co., 69 Kentucky Cattle, mixed Cows, Heifers, and Steers, from 10¼c.@11c. ℘ lb., weights 6 cwt. to 6½ cwt.; 32 Kentucky Steers, very coarse quality, at 11c. ℘ lb. and $1 off ℘ head, weight 7 cwt. strong; 32 choice Kentucky Steers from 12¼c.@13c. ℘ lb., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 14 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale 37 Illinois Steers. P. Kase & Sons sold 207 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,150 lbs., at 4¾c. ℘ lb.; 177 Kentucky Sheep, weight 14,680 lbs. at 5c. ℘ lb.; 48 Jersey Sheep, weight 4,740 lbs., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 100 Jersey Sheep, weight 10,300 lbs., at 5¾c. ℘ lb.; 100 choice quality selected Sheep, weight 10,650 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 216 cull Sheep at $2 50 ℘ head; 197 cull Sheep at $2 81 ℘ head. J. N. Pidcock sold 597 Ohio Sheep, weight 45,270 lbs., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 197 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,210 lbs., at 5¼c. ℘ lb.; 398 Ohio Sheep, weight 27,180 lbs., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 346 Ohio Sheep, weight 37,550 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 227 Ohio Lambs, weight 12,870 lbs., at 6½c. ℘ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—P. Lerch sold 215 Michigan Sheep, weight 16,660 lbs., at $4 56¼ ℘ cwt.; 193 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,340 lbs., at $5 31¼ ℘ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 198 Cull Sheep, weight 15,780 lbs., at 4c. ℘ lb.; 437 Sheep, weight 37,460 lbs., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 112 State Sheep, weight 9,990 lbs., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 137 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,100 lbs., at 5⅜c. ℘ lb.; 373 Ohio Sheep, weight 35,260 lbs., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 120 State Lambs, weight 7,600 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 100 Canada Sheep, weight 10,890 lbs., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 148 Indiana Sheep, weight 14,020 lbs., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 189 Lambs, weight 15,480 lbs., at 7⅜c. ℘ lb. S. McGraw sold 1 Veal, weight 140 lbs., at 10c. ℘ lb.; 2 Dry Cows at $50 ℘ head; 4 State Steers at $32 50 ℘ head; held on sale 350 Sheep and Lambs. Hume & Elliott sold 80 Canada Lambs, weight 5,380 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 23 Canada Lambs, weight 1,980 lbs., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 136 Canada Lambs, weight 10,970 lbs., at 7¾c. ℘ lb.; 179 Michigan Sheep, weight 15,760 lbs., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 173 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,550 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 183 Canada Sheep, weight 23,150 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 84 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,200 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh Arrivals at Harsimus Cove for Yesterday and To-day—1,499 head of Horned Cattle, 3,450 Sheep, 3,273 Hogs.

Fresh Arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for Yesterday and To-day—12,411 Hogs, 1 Calf, 2,068 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh Arrivals for Yesterday and To-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—4,675 Sheep and Lambs, 6 Steers, 191 Veals and Calves.

Fresh Arrivals on this Forenoon at Weehawken Yards—22 cars of Native Steers, 6 cars of Cherokee Steers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 816 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,099 head, or 476 cars, against 674 cars for same time last week; no sales reported; all fresh arrivals through consignments; yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,400 head, against 15,600 head for the same time last week; market closed heavy; several loads held over; Canada Lambs, $6 50@$7; Canada Sheep, $4 75@$5; Western Sheep, $3 50@$5; Store Sheep, $3@$3 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day 7,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 45,100, against 42,500 for the same time last week; market active, but prices a shade weaker; Yorkers, $6 50@$6 80; Heavy Hogs, $7@$7 25.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 380 cars, being 211 short of the receipts last week. The attendance of buyers was small; Texans and Cherokees brought 3½c.@5¾c. ℘ lb.; the best herd of Kentucky Steers brought 7½c.; medium and good butchering Steers were held at ¼c. advance on last week's prices. A snow-storm which set in this morning had a depressing effect on the market. The market for Milch Cows was quiet; common to fair, 40c.@65c., and fair to extra, 65c.@85c. The market for Sheep and Lambs was dull; supply good; Lambs are off ¼c. ℘ lb. from last week's prices; good Sheep rule steady; common to fair, 3½c.@4c.; fair to good, 4c.@5c.; good to extra, 5½c.@6c. Lambs—Common, 5½c.@6½c.; fair to good, 6½c.@7¼c.; extra, 7½c.@7¾c. Hogs—Market advanced ¼c. ℘ lb.; sales at 7c.@7¾c., the latter figure for good heavy Western.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 20.—Cotton very firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 5,500 bales; gross, 5,500 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,919 bales; to the Continent, 1,970 bales; coastwise, 957 bales; sales, 2,566 bales; stock, 75,385 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 28,134 bales; gross, 28,153 bales; exports to Great Britain, 25,848 bales; to the Continent, 6,335 bales; to the channel, 870 bales; coastwise, 5,346 bales; sales, 10,942 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 6,861 bales; gross, 8,238 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,725 bales; to the Continent, 604 bales; sales, 6,100 bales; stock, 124,897 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 36,970 bales; gross, 41,996 bales; exports to Great Britain, 22,946 bales; to France, 2,516 bales; to the Continent, 2,661 bales; coastwise, 4,799 bales; sales, 33,650 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 3,744 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,540 bales; coastwise, 1,463 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 50,984 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 20,277 bales; gross, 20,408 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,464 bales; to the channel, 1,631 bales; coastwise, 5,457 bales; sales, 10,200 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 20.—Cotton steadier; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 3,072 bales; exports coastwise, 523 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 35,725 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 16,383 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,483 bales; to France, 912 bales; coastwise, 5,638 bales; sales, 13,200 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 20.—Cotton steady, fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 4,215 bales; gross, 4,215 bales; exports coastwise, 63 bales; sales, 1,900 bales; stock, 68,269 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 17,230 bales; gross, 17,539 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,702 bales; coastwise, 2,605 bales; sales, 13,304 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Spring, 92c.; No. 2 do., 89c., spot, for regular; 89c.@89¼c. for strictly fresh, spot or November; 89⅜c., December; No. 3 Spring, 85½c.; Rejected, 80c. Corn opened firm but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 79¾c., spot; 79½c., bid November; 75½c., bid all the year; New No. 2 Mixed, 70c.@71c.; New Rejected, 69c.@70c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 50¾c., spot; 50½c., bid November; 49¾c., bid all the year. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 28@$1 29, spot; $1 29, November; $1 30, December; Rye, 90c. Pork opened firm but closed dull and lower; $20, cash; $19 85@$19 90 all the year. Lard quiet and weak at 13½c., spot; 13⅜c., February. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 98½c. Freights quiet and unchanged. On the call of the board this afternoon, Wheat closed lower at 89½c., December. Corn firmer at 80½c., November; 76¼c., all the year. Oats higher at 51c., cash. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 136,000 bushels Wheat, 170,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,800 bbls.; Wheat, 146,500 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels; Barley, 28,050 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 12,650 bushels; Corn, 14,500 bushels; Oats, 52,300 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 71,787 bushels; Corn, 34,400 bushels; Oats, 28,950 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; only sale reported was 1,200 bushels White Michigan at $1 25; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 16@$1 18; do. No. 2 do., $1 05@$1 06; Chicago No. 1 Spring, $1@$1 01; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 24@$1 28. Corn dull; sales, 13,000 bushels High Mixed at 78c.; small lots Old No. 2 at 84c. Oats quiet; Western No. 2 held at 58c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 40@1 45; Western, $1 30@1 35. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 50@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Clover-seed in fair demand at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Timothy and Flax-seed unchanged. Flour in good demand, at full prices; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family Extra, $5 25@$5 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; High grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat fairly active; Red, $1 24; Amber, $1 26@$1 27; White, $1 30@$1 37. Rye quoted at 98c.@$1. Corn firmly held; Yellow, 93c.@94c. for old; 88c. for new. Oats active; White, 64c.@65c.; Mixed, 63c. Petroleum quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c. for Refined, 8c. for Crude. Whisky held at $1 03. Butter firm; New-York and Bradford County choice, 42c.@43c.; prime Western, 35c.@36c.; choice Western Rolls, 33c.@35c. Cheese steady; Fancy New-York and fine Western, 16c.@16¼c.; prime New-York, 14½c.@15¼c.; prime Western, 14c.@15c. Eggs firm; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 33c.@34c.; Western, 30c.@32c. Wool easier, but not quotably lower; an improved demand; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 48c.@50c.; other grades unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; Red, $1 05@$1 08. Corn firm and higher; Ear and Shelled, 70c. Oats quiet but firm; held at 55c.@60c. Rye firm and scarce at $1 05. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. Butter steady for good grades. Pork firm at $20 50@$21 50 (the latter 196 lbs.) Lard opened firm; Steam, 13¾c.; closed easier at 13⅝c.; Kettle scarce at 14¼c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c. Bacon firm; only a jobbing trade; stock light. Green Meats firm; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Hams, 10¾c.@11c. Whisky steady at 98c. Live Hogs dull; medium to fair, $7 20@$7 30; Good Packing and Butchers, $7 35@$7 50; receipts, 11,000; shipments, 1,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Nov. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; very little done; No. 3 Red Fall, 98c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06@$1 06½. Corn active and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 72c., on track. Oats steady; generally held above buyers' views; No. 2, 57c.@58c. Barley held firmly; little doing. Rye higher at 93c. Whisky steady at $1. Pork active and higher for futures; $20 cash; $19 75 December; $20 50@$20 62½ February; $21 25 March. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon; only a small jobbing and order trade. Lard active and higher for futures; choice Kettle, at Quincy, 14c.; Steam, $13 10@$13 25, February. Live Hogs firm; common, $6 25@$6 75; good to choice, $7@$7 50. Cattle unchanged; no shipping grades on market. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 Hogs. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Flour unchanged; sales, 2,200 bbls. Wheat firm; sales, 8,500 bushels. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20; one car Extra White Michigan at $1 37½. Corn steady; sales, 1,600 bushels new at 86c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 49@$1 50. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted; $36 for Unbolted, ℘ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28 ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 9c.; Corn and Rye, 8½c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York; Barley, 7c. to Albany. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 65,500 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 46,500 bushels; Rye, 14,700 bushels; Peas, 12,000 bushels; 629,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 31,700 bushels; Barley, 46,000 bushels; Peas, 23,600 bushels; 261,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 20.—Flour steady. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 16; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 13; Michigan Amber, cash and November, $1 07½; December, $1 08; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 06¼. Corn dull; High Mixed, 77c.; New, 69c.; November, 68¾c.; December, 67¾c.; New Low Mixed, 67c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights strong; to Buffalo, 5½c.@6c.; to Oswego, 9½c.@10c. Dressed Hogs, $5 50. Clover-seed held at $5 40; $5 35 bid. Receipts—Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; No. 1 at 99½c.; No. 2 at 92c.; November, 90⅝c.; December, 88½c. Oats easier; No. 2 at 50c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 75c. Rye firm; No. 1 at 94c. Barley lower; No 2 Spring, $1 32. Pork firmer at $20. Lard, 13¾c. Live Hogs active at $6 75@$7 30. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 74,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Corn quiet, but firm; New, 85c. Oats scarce and firm at 65c. Pork in fair demand and higher at $23. Lard firm and in fair demand at 14½c.@15½c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and lower; Shoulder, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bacon firm and scarce.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20.—Flour steady at $3@$6. Wheat at 90c.@$1 10. Corn steady; Ears, 57c.; Shelled, 64c.@65c.; Old, 71c.@73c., in elevator. Oats steady at 53c.@55c., in elevator. Rye nominally 85c.@88c., in elevator. Barley nominally $1 20@$1 25. Hogs, $6 60@$7; receipts, 9,500.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 19; No. 1 White, $1 14¾; Michigan Amber neglected. Corn dull at 81c.@82c. Oats in good demand at 54½c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet and steady. Corn—Fair offering and in light demand; sales, 1,200 bushels old Western Mixed at 95c.; 1,000 bushels new at 92½c. Oats dull; sales, 10 car loads Mixed State and Western at 63½c. Barley dull but firm. Malt steady.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 20.—Wheat dull and declining; No. 1 Red, $1 12; No. 2 at $1 05. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 1 at 57c.; No. 2 at 55c.; White, 58c. Petroleum firm; Standard White, car lots 8¾c.; State test, 10¼c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 20.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork unchanged. Bacon—none here. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Bulk Meats; Shoulders, 7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c. Lard; Tierce, 14½c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, 98c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 33c. Resin firm at $2 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip; $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 20—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛@93¼; for the account, 93¼@93⅜. Erie Railway Shares Preferred, 42½.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26¼.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 37½c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 20.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 98.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 105,000 bales, of which 12,000 were taken for export and 13,000 for speculation. The stock in port is 540,000 bales, including 128,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 73,000 bales, of which 29,000 were American. Actual export 11,000 bales. The stock afloat bound to this port is 356,000 bales, of which 242,000 are American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 21,000 quarters, including 15,000 American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,900 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork 80s. ℘ bbl. for New Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7⅝d.; do., do., shipped November and December, at 7⅝d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. Breadstuffs—Corn, 37s. ℘ quarter. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 9d.@9½d. ℘ gallon.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Refined Petroleum, 7¾d. ℘ gallon. Evening—Spirits Turpentine opened at 25s., and closed at 25s. 3d. ℘ cwt. Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Spanish Gold, 208@208½; American Gold, 217@218. Exchange quiet but firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 98@99 premium; short sight, do., 101@102 premium; 60 days, gold, 116@117 premium; short sight, do., 119@120 premium; on London, 143@145 premium; on Paris, 117@119 premium.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—Spanish gold, 208. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 99@100 premium; Short Sight, 101@103 premium; 60 days, gold, 118@119 premium; Short Sight, 121@123 premium, on London, 144@146 premium; on Paris, 118@120 premium.

STABBING AFFRAY AT A BALL.

At 4:30 yesterday morning, during a ball given by some colored people at Thirty-third street and Eighth avenue, a fight occurred, during which John Harper, aged twenty, of No. 105 West Fortieth street, was stabbed in the groin and severely injured. His assailant escaped. Harper was removed to the Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Wade, and subsequently taken home.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of John H. Turner; the report of the Referee is confirmed, and the exceptions thereto overruled, with costs.

De Llamoses vs. Llomas; order is granted.

Browning vs. James; motion to strike out portions of the complaint is denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Ryckman vs. Ryckman; order denying motion to settle issues granted.

Fitzimms vs. Marx; order granted denying application.

Fitzimms vs. Cohen; order granted denying application.

In the matter of Townshend; order granted.

Campbell vs. Campbell; order denying motion to fix Commissioner's fee.

Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Fowler; in the matter of Florence McIntire; Winchell vs. Winchell; granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Sterne vs. Goepp; motion granted without costs.

Dambmann vs. Butterfield; order granted.

Plants Manufacturing Company vs. The Hibernia Insurance Company of Ohio; motion granted.

Warner vs. Hart; order granted.

Carroll et al. vs. Coyle; memorandum.

Oppenheimer vs. Haas et al. The defendants may put in an answer, provided the same is done before the 21st inst.

Sanepaugh vs. Sanepaugh; order granted.

Peyser vs. McCormack; order granted appointing Receiver.

Wilder vs. Hitchcock; order granted.

Brennan vs. Goodsteiner; motion denied.

Recio vs. Sanchez; order granted.

Carmell vs. Lynch; granted.

Greer vs. Huntley; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Daly, C. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Elting Woolen Company vs. Martin; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Lemken vs. Spellman; judgment reserved. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler; motion for reargument granted.

Frank vs. Covert; motion for leave to go to the Court of Appeals granted and reargument ordered. Opinion with General Term Clerk.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, Nov. 20, 1874:

No. 80.—The Trustees of the town of Brookhaven, respondents, vs. Charles T. Strong, appellant. The argument was resumed this morning and concluded.

No. 43.—Prescentia Angell, respondent, vs. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, appellants; argued by F. W. Hubbard, of counsel for appellants, and by A. E. Kilby for respondent.

No. 37.—Frank S. Atwell, Administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Charles K. Brown, appellant; argued by James B. Gale, of counsel for appellant, and by A. K. Hadley, for respondent.

Proclamation made and the court adjourned to Monday, Nov. 23.

The Day Calender for Monday, Nov. 23, is: Nos. 19, 39, 72, 66½, 83, 40, 91 and 93.

A VICTIM OF THE CRUEL HOAX

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE CITIZEN OF PLAINFILED, N. J.

From the Plainfield Times, Nov. 18.

We are quite convinced that Plainfield is indebted to the cruel, wicked, and senseless hoax in the New-York *Herald* of last Monday week for the loss of one of her most useful, honored, and respected citizens. Up to the morning of Monday, Nov. 9, Mr. Henry A. H. Martin had been in his usual health, and though conscious of an occasional sensation in the region of the heart, indicating that there might be something wrong in the action of its organism, there was no reason for supposing that he might not, by proper care, live for many years. But on that fatal morning he obtained the *Herald*, and commenced reading with much interest the horrible story of the escape of the wild beasts in Central Park. He followed the details of the story with increasing interest until he came to the recital of the scene where the tiger was represented as springing into a landaulet and devouring the helpless children it contained. Here his emotion overcame him, and he burst into tears, and very soon afterward complained of a pain at his heart, which completely depressed him. His condition during the day becoming more critical, his physician, Dr. Sutphen, was summoned about 9 P. M., and upon examination found his patient suffering from serious heart trouble, apparently precipitated by the *Herald* hoax, which he had partially read in the morning. Complete rest was enjoined, and remedial agents, calculated to quiet and restore tone to his excited heart, were administered. The next day he was visited twice, his condition apparently improving. On Wednesday he was again visited, and his condition appeared still more favorable; and on Thursday he felt himself able to partially discharge his ordinary duties. After dinner he walked out of doors, and on returning to his room suddenly fell and died at once. Dr. Sutphen expressed the opinion, based upon information derived from Mr. Martin's family, and from his patient's symptoms, that death resulted from a rupture of the left side of the heart, the predisposing cause very probably being a fatty degeneration of that organ, and the immediate or exciting cause, the strong mental emotion or shock upon a delicate nervous organization produced by the cruel hoax in the *Herald*.

CURIOUS FATE.

A MAN WHO WAS RUINED BY PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

From the Daily Saratogian, Nov. 17.

On Thursday last, in the outskirts of the busy City of Cohoes, there died an old man, whose days had been lengthened out nearly five years beyond the Psalmist's limit. His life, or at least the last fifty years of it, had been passed in earnest opposition to the system of public improvements, which, though it added strength to the State and wealth to his private coffers, left him discontented and unhappy, because it had in a great measure ruined his broad acres for agricultural purposes; and born to live and wear out in a sylvan sphere, he could not settle his mind down to the bustle of the nineteenth century. Not the sight of the teeming wealth of the Great West, as it was borne to the Eastern market through his ancestral farm on the New-York Central Railroad, or the Erie Canal, nor the view of the waters of the Mohawk as it flowed quietly by his door in the Cohoes Company's canal, diverted from its channel by their dam and soon to turn the million spindles of the bustling city, could reconcile him to the loss of his cherished farm and the quiet routine of the farmer's life.

Isaac Douw Fonda Lansing was born on the farm in question in the year 1790. He has lived on the north half of his father's farm for over half a century, his residence standing about half a mile south of the falls and near the present straw-board mill of Messrs. Younglove & Stewart. His brother, Abraham F. Lansing, owned and occupied the other half of the old farm. Together they successively and unsuccessfully fought the building of the Erie Canal, the Troy and Schenectady Railroad, the opening of the Cohoes Company's canal, and the enlargement of the Erie Canal. Not one of those great undertakings was touched within the boundaries of their farms until the last limit of the law had been reached. But they were defeated, the works were finished, and the clay hill-side farms were cut in twain. Soon Cohoes began to be a name known far and wide. The Remsens, Whites, Garners, Egberts, Baileys, Adams, Johnstons, and Younglove began and carried on the mighty manufacturing which has turned the little hamlet of a few years ago into the prosperous city of 25,000 inhabitants. Most of the farm of Abraham F. Lansing is now the busiest part of the city, and that of Isaac D. F. Lansing is now left to his heirs, worth thousands of dollars, where it would not have brought tens but for these mighty improvements.

Isaac D. F. Lansing was not an exceptional man. He was an honest yeoman, whose word was as good as his bond. But his like may be found in every community. He had no confidence in the future. He loved to think of the past and dwell in the present. He was jostled, as others have been, in this wonderful nineteenth century, and found that he lived at least 100 years too late. That is all.

EDUCATED WILD DUCKS.

The Wyandotte (Mich.) *Courier* says that W. R. Jardine, who has charge of W. O. Hall's shooting demesne at Point Mouliere, has educated five wild ducks to an extraordinary degree. They are allowed to roam at will, and will come at the call of their teacher when he is ready to start for the shooting-grounds, either riding on the bow of the boat or swiftly gliding at its side. Arrived at the marshes they are posted as decoys, while the hunters conceal themselves in the "monitor," or otherwise get out of sight. Then commences the fun. A single passing duck, or a greater number, as the case may be, attracted by the industrious motions of the decoys, come tumbling down to join in the splashing, and receive the fire of the hunters. If successful, every one of the five stands up, duck fashion, in the water, shakes its wings, and with its "cah-cah-cah" testifies appreciation of the sport. At the conclusion of the day's sport, they fly homeward, or ride on the bow of the skiff, as directed by Mr. Jardine. He has been offered fabulous sums for "Dick" and the four feminine decoys, but money cannot buy them.

SUICIDE OF A BANKER AT NICE.

The Nice correspondent of *Galignani's Messenger* writes as follows Nov. 4: "I announced to you to-day by telegram the suicide of the banker of this town, M. Séptime Avigdor, who blew out his brains on the sea-shore, at the Lazaretto. The cause of this terrible act was pecuniary difficulties, his liabilities amounting to 3,000,000 francs, and his assets to only 500,000 francs. The bankruptcy of the firm was declared a few hours after his suicide, and two of the clerks are arrested. After the war he was expelled from Nice by the Radical Prefect of the Alpes-Maritimes, Pierre Baragnon, on an absurd charge of separatism and espionage for the Prussians, whereas a more loyal and honorable man never existed. His loss is universally lamented. He was Consul here for Austria, and brother of the late Duke d'Acquaviva, formerly Chargé de'Affaires for Monaco in Paris."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Nov. 20, A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick house, with lot, 20 by 84, on East Fifty-third street, south side, 54 feet east of First avenue, for $6,560, to Mary L. Goedstein. Richard V. Harnett, under a similar court order, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, disposed of the right, title, and interest of James A. Cummings in and to the leasehold premises Nos. 543 and 541 West Twenty-second street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh avenue, embracing a plot 50 by 98, and a two-story brick house, 22 by 35, and a large frame building thereon, for $41,000, to G. Sandford. The lease has twelve years to run, with renewal, and the present ground rent is $400 per annum. The legal sale by J. Thomas Stearns of a lot located on the old Boston road at Melrose, Twenty-third Ward, was adjourned to the 28th inst., and the sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the premises No. 41 Park street, to Dec. 1. No other business was transacted. For to-day no sales are announced.

Ogden & Clark, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street, report having sold at private contract the four-story brown-stone front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 33 West 32d street, for $37,500.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, NOV. 20.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick house and lot, East 53d st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 20x84	$6,500

By R. V. Harnett.

Right, title, and interest in leasehold premises Nos. 543 and 541 West 22d st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th av., plot 50x98.9, with two-story brick house and large frame building thereon, leased from Moore estate, term 12 years, with renewal, ground rent $400 per annum	$1,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 19.

Barrow st., n. s., 81 ft. w. of Bleecker st., 22x94; Alanson H. Scudder to Henrietta, wife of George Starr	$6,500
Broadway, e. s., No. 714, 25x137.6; Daniel B. Vines to Frank B. Bowers	90,000
Benson st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Courtlandt av., 50x100, Morrisania; John Shanley to John Shanley	2,200
Mott st., No. 258, e. s., about 200 ft. n. of Prince st., about 20x92.6, foreclosure; Edward S. Dakin to Peter and Peter N. and John H., and Robert F. Ballantine	3,720
33d st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; 33d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; William Burnard to Edwin W. Houghton	30,000
37th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; L. Grinthal to L. Rosenthal, ½ part	2,500
Same property, L. Rosenthal to Hannah Grinthal, ½ part	2,500
39th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 24x98.9; H. Joveshof to A. B. Lindsay	18,000
43d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 75x100; J. Jones to S. P. Jones, ½ part	8,250
44th st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 2d av., 185x100.5; C. F. Jones to Mary L., wife of Daniel Doody, 1-10 part	11,000
54th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., 100x100.5; the Empire laundry to Isidore Falk	32,000
Circle between 59th and 60th sts., w. s., 51.2 ft. n. of 59th st., runs n. 26.7 ft. thence w. 26.7 ft., thence s. 25 ft., thence e. 77 ft., to beginning; Richard H. Barker to Vernon K. Stevenson	17,500
60th st., n. s., 275 ft. e of 11th av., 75x100.5; James McVity to Joseph L. R. Wood	13,600
64th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; Maggie Watson, wife E. J. Lewis, to F. Follett	3,250
68th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100.5, foreclosure; F. Smyth to J. J. Bradley	36,500
91st st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100; Deborah J. Shipman to William H. Ryan	13,000
Same property; W. H. Ryan to J. N. Dominick	18,000
Jefferson av., s. s., 98.6 ft. w. of William's Bridge road, 50x100; George Opdyke to Samuel Danziger	550
Naegle av., southerly corner of Elwood st., centre lines, 130x250; Hillside st., centre line, intersection e. s. Broadway; runs s. e. along Hillside st. 249.3 ft., thence n. e. 58.1 ft., thence n. w. 250 ft. to centre line Naegle av., s. w. 222.7 ft. to e. s. Broadway, s. w. 16.11 ft.; James G. and Robert B. Lynd to Jane A. Parks	55,000
Oak av., n. e. corner of Morse av., 143.3x75, ¼ part; Oak av., e. s., adjoining above, 50x100; C. Pottinger to E. F. Brown	300
Same property; W. Pfallzgraf, heir of Eliza Pfallzgraf, to E. F. Brown	300
Summit av., s. w. corner of William's Bridge road, 105.6x54.8; George Opdyke to Hirsch S. Danziger	1,980
William's Bridge road, w. s., 50.2 ft. s. of Summit av., 22.6x82.8; G. Opdyke to S. Danziger	370
9th av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 69th st., 75x100; Margaret Kemper Watson, administratrix of James Watson and Maggie W., wife of Edward J. Lewis, to Frederick Follett	15,000
0th av., n. e. corner of 204th st., 99.11x100; 204th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 150x99.11; 205th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 300x99.11, one plot; 9th av., e. s., extending from 202d st. to 203d st., 199.11x232.11, along 203d st. to Harlem River, thence—along river to 202d st., thence 213.7 ft.; Naegle av., s. s., 150 ft. w. Hawthorne st., runs s. 139.10 ft., thence s. w. 318.6 ft., thence s. 16.1 ft. to Sherman's Creek, thence s. w. by n. e. by n. w. along creek to Naegle av., thence e. 436 ft.; Maggie Watson, wife Edward J. Lewis, to Frederick Follett	12,500
11th av., n. w. corner of 60th st., runs w. 200 ft., thence n. to 61st st., thence e. to New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, thence s. to 11th av., thence—to beginning; James Gillies to William H. Vanderbilt	92,679
Lots Nos. 311 and 312, map No. 339, lots Woodlawn Heights, &c., 40x100; Mary, wife of D. A. Bucklin, to Margaret Stewart	500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

5th av., w. s., 77.5 ft. n. of 47th st., 23x100; Augusta J. Smith and W. Jay, Administrators of John F. Butterworth, to Henry B. Plant	$40,000

LEASE RECORDED.

6th av., No. 916, store, &c.; 5 years; 1 year, $1,300; 1 year, $1,400; 1 year, $1,500; 1 year, $1,600; 1 year	$1,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A PROMINENT BUSINESS CORNER ON FIFTH AV.,

52x100.

FOR SALE BY

C. C. PINCKNEY,

No. 82 Broadway.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.—Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st st., corner Park av., propose to offer until the 24th inst., six new elegant houses, at private bids, on a plan never before attempted. The houses are Nos. 3, 5, 9, and 11 East 44th st., between 5th and Madison avs., and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st., between 5th and Madison avs. A pamphlet containing plans of the houses, with full particulars and conditions of the sale, can be obtained on the premises, or at their office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE NEW AND elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 18 East 58th st., between 5th and Madison avs. Will be sold at a very low price and upon terms to suit. House 20x55 feet; lot. 100. Will be shown at any time by the person in charge. Further particulars of the owner, J. R. SMITH, No. 47 West 39th st., before 10 o'clock, or at No. 79 Cedar st. from 2 to 4.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD, A COTtage with modern improvements, situate on high ground in good neighborhood, convenient to horse or steam cars; on easy terms. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

TWO NEW FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS, on 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, $19,000; $6,000 less than original price; also, a superior house, No. 308 West 58th st., at a bargain if sold at once. Apply on premises.

LOTS ON ALL THE LEADING AVENUES AND BOULEVARDS, also handsome building sites on Washington Heights, in plots to suit buyers, for sale at low prices, by LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine St.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 25 feet wide, lot 100; No. 130 West 42d st.; terms easy, price low; immediate possession. A. JOURNEAY, No. 49 Lispenard st.

A BARGAIN.—BELOW PANIC PRICES, A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x62x100; 46th st., near 5th av. Must be sold at once. Possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE AT Tarrytown, or to let, furnished, with immediate possession, situated on the corner of Washington and Chesnut sts.; contains parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, cellar, and five bedrooms; gas, water, heater, range, grates, &c., all in good order; walls and ceilings painted in oil and nicely frescoed; grounds 125x85; fruit, vines and shrubbery in abundance; stable for two horses, with water and room for man. Price, $10,000; easy terms. Rent $100 per month, or less to the 1st of May.

Apply on the premises, or to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

$50 PER MONTH.—FURNISHED HOUSE OF ten rooms, with barn, to let; pleasantly located on Warburton av., Yonkers; modern improvements; kitchen and dining-room on first floor; five minutes from Glenwood depot. Apply to E. R. JANES, No. 12 Reade st.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Building plots in the Summer village of "Mountainside" can be had for $10 each. See maps at office of J. T. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO,

TEACHER OF DANCING,

NO. 82 5TH AV.,

CORNER 14TH ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS, FOR STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARK OPENINGS, WIDENINGS, AND EXTENSIONS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, Sept. 1, 1874.

Under the direction of ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act, entitled an act for the Collection of Taxes, Assessments, and Croton Water Rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues, and park openings, widenings, and extensions, confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1871, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due, and remaining unpaid, to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement. And if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public action at the New County Court-house in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges ccrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale, shall be sold. And notice is hereby further given, that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, November 30, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of W. Sinclair, Referee, the following-described premises, that is to say: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-sixth street, distant five hundred feet westerly from the westerly line of Sixth avenue; thence running southerly on a line parallel with Sixth avenue and along the westerly boundary line ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the centre of the block; thence westerly along the last-mentioned line, which is the north boundary line of lot number twenty-nine, eighteen feet and three inches, more or less; thence northerly obliquely along said last-mentioned line to the southerly line of Twenty-sixth street, and thence easterly along said last-mentioned line twenty feet two inches to the place of beginning. Subject, nevertheless, to all the covenants, restrictions, and conditions contained in a certain conveyance of said premises made by Henry H. Leeds and others to Robert Sedgwick, dated December 1, 1834, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of December, 1834, in Liber 321 of Conveyances, page 227. J. E. HADNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FRENCH FLATS TO LET—IN THE NEW buildings Nos. 1,033 and 1,035 6th av., adjoining north-west corner 57th st.; only two flats in each building of five rooms each, with entrance from 57th st.; gas, hot and cold water, and all conveniences; also, the stores with two and three rooms each, and plate-glass fronts; flats, $35 per month; stores, $30 and $40. Apply at No. 996 6th av.

TO RENT—IN 10TH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH av., a completely furnished house, of full width, with dining-room extension; will be rented for two and one-half years to a small private family at $3,600 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, COMPLETE, SPAcious residence of Fanning C. Tucker, on Sanford av., Flushing, in perfect order; all conveniences of water, gas, furnace, &c.; spacious grounds, finely improved; coach-house, &c.; near depots of both roads. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, four story high stoop brown stone; on Madison av. and Murray Hill. WILLIAM POOLEY, 1,290 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES WANTED IN exchange for valuable real estate. Address WILLIAM COLE, No. 236 East 80th st.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV.,

BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.

Terms, $25 for the course.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.

Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

at

NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,

OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.

E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

MISS DU VERNET,

ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS, reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23 Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals, No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st.—Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Carpentry taught. Out-door classes organized. Latin conversation taught. Circulars at G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN and French; moderate terms. Apply to C. S., room No. 8, 167 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

TWO GENTLEMEN ABOUT GOING TO FLORida for the Winter; one of them a teacher, would take charge of a pupil, fitting him for college or otherwise. Address TEACHER, No. 155 West 11th st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 6, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the name of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully,

ISAAC DAYTON,

Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses...	Total amount of receipts......	Total amount of expenditures...	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed......	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed......	Date of letters of administration.
			CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.							
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant					$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York	China			1 05				November 15, 1869.
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea	Unknown			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			138 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea	Ireland			635 85			635 85	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England						10 07	
James Gallaher	Clerk	Rockaway, L. I.	New-York			1 05				September 26, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York			1 05				January 18, 1870.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	April 17, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York		$2,009 45	1 00				January 30, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			1,372 54		60 50	1,312 04	March 6, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England			1 05				January 3, 1871.
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York	New-York		273 70					May 30, 1871.
Edw. F. W. Leincke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				March 13, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York			2 30				February 27, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 88	April 10, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				October 9, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			228 34	$131 40	96 94		September 25, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99	100 00	20 05	93 94	September 11, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 48		57 50	133 43	September 7, 1871.
Theodore Aulike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				November 1, 1871.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				July 1, 1863.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 18, 1869.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		January 18, 1872.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	March 12, 1872.
Franz Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	February 17, 1872.
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily	Rome			716 45	695 13	31 32		August 19, 1872.
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York	New-York							January 2, 1872.
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.	Germany			434 32	384 87	49 45		January 15, 1872.
George Roetheroe	Engineer	At sea	London			455 33	85 77	3 80	365 76	October 30, 1871.
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		236 91	876 88		2 23	867 15	October 23, 1871.
Herman Radlewski	Physician	New-York	Germany					56 25		February 6, 1872.
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea	Germany			48 49		1 46	47 03	March 18, 1872.
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York	Unknown			24,093 40	9,068 40	25 00	15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York	New-York		17 15	75				April 8, 1872.
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch'nt	New-York	New-York			3,579 27		51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island	Scotland			8 50				July 22, 1872.
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.	New-York			197 64	149 89	29 25		March 25, 1872.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York	New-York			114 48	113 73	75		March 18, 1872.
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York	New-York		10 24	5 70				April 15, 1872.
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea	Norway			5 00				May 27, 1872.
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York	Scotland			7 60				June 10, 1872.
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine	Germany		5 94					June 10, 1872.
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		3 45	136 00		21 20	111 80	June 10, 1872.
Francis Schenck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd	Germany			20 00				May 13, 1872.
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York	$0 97	19 50	310 00		38 95	271 08	May 20, 1872.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea	Sweden			1 75				July 1, 1872.
Wilhelm Leuz	Seaman	At sea	Germany			5 75				July 22, 1872.
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			315 94	130 00	31 94	154 85	May 27, 1872.
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York	New-York		17 90	327 64	59 73	45 58	222 33	July 1, 1872.
John A. Bottger	Stone-cutter	New-York	New-York		10 56	51 25				July 1, 1872.
Marie A. Gauvain	Music teacher	New-York	New-York			212 40				July 22, 1872.
John Goldenstede	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		50 77	10 25				July 15, 1872.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York	New-York		124 00	10 25				August 12, 1872.
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		6 20	65 50				September 16, 1872.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York		1,639 42	67 25				November 18, 1872.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York	New-York		18 47	68 25				October 28, 1872.
Charles Bruesing	Music-dealer	New-York	New-York			1 25				February 19, 1861.
Marie Honisot	None	New-York	New-York		14 14	10 50				May 6, 1873.
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York	New-York			395 95	385 20	10 75		June 3, 1872.
Cæsar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York	New-York		13 66	2 00				July 1, 1872.
			CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.							
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York	New-York		$12 89	$10 25				November 17, 1872.
Francisco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas	Cuba		15,339 74	130 50				December 5, 1872.
Charles De Gobel	Physician	New-York	New-York		368 60	170 25				December 16, 1872.
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		579 40	146 50				January 20, 1873.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		6 52	34 25				December 31, 1872
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York	New-York		94 00	164 00				January 6, 1873.
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York	New-York		708 91	159 75				December 16, 1872
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York	New-York		97 35	84 00				February 6, 1873.
Philippi Le Morgne	Unknown	New-York	Unknown		495 87	19 00				March 3, 1873.
James Hughes	Tailor	New York	Ireland		256 65	68 50				April 14, 1873.
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York	New-York		2,357 70	300 00				July 28, 1873.
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York	New-York		82 49	8 50				May 26, 1873.
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York	New-York		1,190 91	384 95				May 26, 1873.
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H	New-York		57 03	6 50				June 16, 1873.
John W. Brimelow	Liquor dealer	New-York	New-York		408 40	203 60				June 16, 1873.
Manuel P. Martins	Seaman	At sea	Portugal		174 86	8 50				June 8, 1873.
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York	New-York		260 57	8 50				June 8, 1873.
T. T. Mearky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.	California		244 18	8 50				April 28, 1873.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York	Ireland		492 16	208 50				April 14, 1873.
Albin Meroz	Watchmaker	Jersey City	Switzerland		3 54					June 23, 1873.
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea	England		44 81	4 50				May 19, 1873.
John Holt	Tailor	New-York	England		2,202 50					March 31, 1873.
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		14 92	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York	New-York		140 54	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York	Germany		585 25					June 30, 1873.
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York	Germany		196 12	8 50				June 30, 1873.
Peter Derne	Painter	New-York	France		16 00					
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		92 92	58 50				July 7, 1873.
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York	Long Island		15 98	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York	Ireland		11 28	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York	Germany		1,535 32	8 50				June 9, 1873.
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		642 59	8 50				April 28, 1873.
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		344 77	17 00				March 10, 1873.
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York	New-Jersey		54 22					
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.	Germany		238 76	103 50				September 8, 1873.
Lugi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York	Italy		109 34	8 50				September 29, 1873.
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden	England		47 17					December 29, 1873.
Henrich Coors	Grocer	New-York	Germany		743 58	166 25				October 13, 1873.
Eliza Crockett	Domestic	New-York	New-York		218 50	158 50				November 3, 1873.
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl	Ireland		45 00	8 50				October 27, 1873.
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		206 48	130 50				November 20, 1873.
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York	New-York		195 00	95 50				September 29, 1873.
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York	New-York		2,437 20	729 15				March 4, 1873.
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York	New-York		4,246 14					July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($680 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873, William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873, Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. 10, 1873, Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873, Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873, John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873, Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873, Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total	$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator of the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, NOS. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873,

WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public. City and County of New-York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner of Grand and Elm sts., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1874

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING required by the Board of Education for the year 1875, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board during said year, will be received at this office until the 30th day of November inst., at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained, as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," as the case may be. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed essential for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 28th day of November instant, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1875.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.

THREE PAVILIONS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 2, 1874, for Three Pavilions on Blackwell's Island.

For particulars see *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

LIGHTING THE PUBLIC LAMPS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the above Department until the 2d day of December, 1874, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for lighting the public lamps on any or all the parks, places, squares, and bridges during the year 1875. For full particulars see *City Record,* No. 2 City Hall.

COFFEE, RYE, BLANKETS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 28, 1874, for Coffee, Rye, Blankets.

For particulars see *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEWERS, PAVING, &c.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Nov. 25, 1874, for sewers, paving, &c., in various streets and avenues.

For particulars see the *City Record;* copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STRAW, TOBACCO, MEAL, RICE.—PROPOsals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 2, for above. See *City Record.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,

NO. 143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874. JONAH D. F. SMITH, ADON SMITH, JR., Executors.

o15-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874. CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.

JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, } Executors.

jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.

JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.

jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN B. STEVENS, EUGENE THORN, } Executors.

my30-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874. JOHN M. SLADE, FRANCIS H. SLADE, Executors.

my23-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874. WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.

s12-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875. SARA B. S. HEENAN, Administratrix.

jy11-1aw6mS

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of November, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE S. WEEKS, as surviving partner of the late firm of F. S. Weeks & Co., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

NO "PERSONALS"—NO INDECENT REPORTS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS THE BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

A new and original story by Col. J. W. DE FOREST.

NO "PERSONALS."

NO INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS OR REPORTS.

LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

SUPREME COURT.—THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against ALFRED P. EDGERTON.—In pursuance of a decree made and entered in the above entitled action on the 16th day of November, 1874, I, the undersigned Referee in said decree named, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, one hundred and ten shares of the capital stock of the Fort Wayne Gas-light Company.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1874. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee. MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall st.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell

50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the benefit of whom it may concern, on the premises No. 1,244 Broadway, in the City of New-York, fixtures and furniture of a first-class hotel. By order of the mortgagee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.— John H. Wilson, auctioneer.—Sales-room No. 103 Chambers st.—Will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1874, at 10 A. M., at No. 317 West 15th st., the celebrated "DRAG" belonging to the estate of H. T. Helmbold. By order of the Assignee.

THE SALE OF FURNITURE ADVERTISED TO take place at No. 424 5th av., on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, is withdrawn, furniture having been disposed of at private sale.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.,

FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin street.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursd'y, Nov. 12. 9:30 A. M.	Wed., Nov. 11...8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 14th. 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th......9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th...11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th. 1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 21st...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 20th......2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..................SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
GAELIC..................SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC..................SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.................SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA.......WED., Nov. 25	JAVA.........WED., Dec. 30
PARTHIA.....WED., Dec. 2	PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 6
ALGERIA.......WED., Dec. 9	ALGERIA.......WED., Jan. 13
ABYSSINIA..WED., Dec. 16	CUBA.........WED., Jan. 20
*RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 23	*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.

Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Italy.......Nov. 21, 2 P. M. | England.....Dec. 5, 2 P. M.
The Queen. Nov. 28, 9 A. M. | Spain......Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA, Sumner.........................Dec. 2, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.......................Saturday..Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..................Saturday..Dec. 12
PEREIRE, SURMONT.......................Saturday..Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA.........................Wednesday, Nov. 25
STATE OF INDIANA.........................Wednesday, Dec. 9
STATE OF FLORIDA.........................Wednesday, Dec. 23

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.................Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES........................Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE.....................Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

*ABBOTSFORD.....Oct. 29	OHIO...............Nov. 19
PENNSYLVANIA...Nov. 5	*KENILWORTH....Nov. 26
ILLINOIS..........Nov. 12	INDIANA...........Dec. 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland,	Nov. 10	Colina,	Oct. 29
Nederland,	Dec. 4	Switzerland,	Nov. 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Nov. 10	Switzerland,	Oct. 29
Vaderland.	Dec. 4	Colina.	Nov. 21

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. ADE LIMON, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin.......................................$100 gold.
Second cabin.......................................60 gold.
Steerage...24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 21.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.........................Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........(noon) Thursday, Nov. 26
CITY OF HAVANA........................Thursday, Dec. 19

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.........................Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO.........................Tuesday, Dec. 15

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28 and Dec. 19 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, Saturday, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL.......................................Nov. 19

PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LA GUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARICABO

ANDES..Nov. 27

NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA

ATLAS..Dec. 5

GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.

ETNA...Dec. 15

KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Dec. 10.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M, and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:40, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 4:30 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 9.30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 3:40 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:50 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:47 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:47 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.